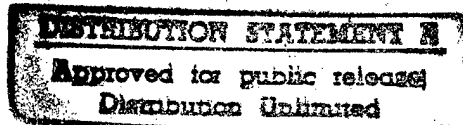


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East Europe Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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19 October 1983

EAST EUROPE REPORT
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PARTY JOURNAL ON NEED TO MAINTAIN HIGH BIRTHRATE

AU061148 Tirana RRUGA E PARTISE in Albanian Aug 83 pp 43-51

[Koco Skenderi and Ylli Vejsiu article: "The Development of Demographic Processes Is Indivisible From the Country's Socioeconomic Development"]

[Excerpts] Throughout the entire period of the country's socialist construction the major features of the demographic process were: First, a relatively high rate of population growth, meeting increasingly better the needs for the rapid development of the economy and culture, and the strengthening of the country's defense potential. Second, the total employment of the active population, which influenced the rapid growth of the social production and national income and, on this basis, the increased well-being of the working masses. Third, the optimal territorial distribution of the population, insuring the harmonized development of the countryside and of the cities, as well as of the various branches of the economy, culture, and defense. Fourth, the demographic development was accompanied by an entire revolution in the field of education, culture and health.

The preservation of the present level of population growth, the further reduction of infant mortality, the preservation of correct proportions between the rural and urban population, and the permanent safeguarding of the conditions for the full employment of the active population have been among the major problems to which the party has drawn attention.

During a period spanning 12 years (1971-1982) our country's population has increased annually by an average of 54,000 people, or at an average annual growth rate of 2.2 percent, which is approximately four times higher than the average annual rate in the other European countries.

The population growth in both urban and rural areas represents a great victory for the demographic and economic policy pursued in our country. During the recent period the population increased annually by an average of 22,000 in the cities and 32,000 in the countryside. The rapid growth of the rural population, the correct territorial distribution of production forces, and their organized direction has made it possible that even now two-thirds of the population is living in the countryside, being engaged mainly in agricultural work, but also in other activities, since industry and other socioeconomic

activities are expanding in the countryside, too. This population structure and its increase throughout every district is diametrically opposed to what is happening in the bourgeois and revisionist capitalist world, where agriculture is being degraded and the countryside abandoned, where the ruined rural population is emigrating to the big cities and is joining the ranks of the unemployed.

The high birthrate distinguishes the People's Socialist Republic of Albania as a country in which the younger age groups dominate in the population structure. The age group below 15 years of age accounts for 37 percent of the total population, whereas in the other European countries it accounts for 21-27 percent of the total population.

Another characteristic of our country is that, despite the dynamic growth of the population as a whole, the number of working people has increased at an average annual rate that is higher than the population growth rate. It is also a fact that the present structure of the population will permit a more rapid increase of the active population, compared with the population growth, this being an important base for the constant increase of social production at relatively high rates, as well as the further strengthening of the country's defense potential.

But in order to preserve and further promote these positive trends pertaining to the natural growth of the population, constant, complex, and profound studies of the demographic process must be carried out in order to discover as quickly as possible both the positive and negative trends and to adopt measures to stimulate the former and check the latter.

Attention must thus be drawn to the fact that the population under 15 years of age, particularly in the cities, is growing at a lower rate than the population which is over working age, and this cannot fail to influence trends in securing new labor forces, and therefore also the changes in the factors determining increased social production. According to the data in the latest population census, it has been calculated that during the period covered by the eighth and ninth 5-year periods, the new manpower resources will be smaller than in the seventh 5-year period.

Comrade Enver Hoxha teaches that in order to preserve a youthful population and prevent it from getting old--a phenomenon that has become threatening in all capitalist and revisionist countries--it is absolutely essential that the population growth rate be maintained at approximately the present level. An increase in the number of births and the reduction of deaths among children under the age of one are decisive factors in achieving this objective.

The measures adopted by the party in 1981 to increase maternity leave from 84 days to 170 days was one of the important factors which is exercising a considerable influence both in increasing the number of births and in reducing infant mortality. Thus, for example, whereas the average annual number of births during the period 1978-81 was 71,400, the number of births in 1982 reached 77,300, which represents an increase of 8.3 percent in the birthrate in recent years.

The complexity of socioeconomic factors in our socialist system, as well as the demographic factors (the favorable structure of female population according to age groups, the increase in the number of marriages, and so forth) constitute an objective base for the preservation of relatively high birthrates in the future, too. Thus, the number of marriages per 1,000 inhabitants has increased from 6.8 in 1970 to 8.1 in 1980, and 8.9 in 1982.

The reduction of the death rate in general and of the death rate of children under the age of 1 year, in particular, is another important factor in increasing the population. Because of the solicitude shown by the party in the past and at present, the death rate per 1,000 inhabitants in our country is 40 percent lower than in the other European countries. But the death rate of children under the age of 1 year per 1,000 inhabitants is still relatively high, particularly in the countryside.

Because of the measures that have been taken, particularly in recent years, the death rate of children up to 1 year of age was reduced by 18 percent in 1982, compared with the average for the years 1980-1981. This was particularly more noticeable among babies age 2-5 months, when mothers have remained at home and have taken better care of the children because of the extension of maternity leave.

The task now is to reinforce these positive trends and, by implementing the measures that have been adopted, to achieve within a short period of time a further reduction of the death rate, which would positively influence the population growth rate.

By preserving the present level of births and reducing the number of deaths among children up to 1 year of age, it is expected that in the year 2000 in the country's population will be approximately 4 million. The population will increase at approximately the present average annual rate and the average age of the population will continue to be around 28 years, compared with the present 26 years.

Prognostic studies have been carried out on a national scale concerning the future development of the population up to the year 2,000. On the basis of these studies, taking into consideration also a regular movement from the countryside to the cities at the average annual rate during the past 5 years, it is expected that during the period 1982-2000 the rural population will increase 42 percent and the urban population 44 percent. Meanwhile, the manpower sources and the overall number of working people for the period 1982-1997 are already known and nothing can be done objectively to change their numbers and structure. However, the birth rate for the period 1982-1997 will influence the size of the able-bodied working force during the period 1998-2012. Naturally these data must be broken down for every district, area, and agricultural cooperative to make certain that the demographic trend is harmonized in the most optimal way with the country's economic development, bearing in mind also the territorial distribution of manpower.

ALBANIA

BRIEFS

NEW ROUND OF 'EMPTY' GENEVA TALKS--["Reciprocal Accusations in the Empty Geneva Talks"--ATA headline]—Tirana, 7 Oct, ATA--After a break of two months, the American representative Rowny and the Soviet representative Karpov met in the Soviet mission in Geneva, in the context of the talks on the so-called reduction of the nuclear strategic weapons of the two superpowers. The reports of the news agencies stress that the two sides made reciprocal accusations regarding these talks. In the present talks, the American representative has presented a proposal made recently by Reagan, who called on the two superpowers to destroy some old nuclear weapons from the arsenals and to construct and deploy more modern weapons. The Soviet News Agency, TASS, described this proposal as "obscure and unclear". So far, Washington and Moscow have refuted every "proposal" of each other, but they have not abandoned the farces of talks, which aim at deceiving the public opinion. The news agencies point out that the meeting between Rowny and Karpov was "cordial". [Text] [AU071009 Tirana ATA in English 0920 GMT 7 Oct 83]

CSO: 2020/2

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

INNER GERMAN CULTURAL NEGOTIATIONS RESUMED

Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 17 Sep 83 pp 1-2

[Article by "fy", datelined Bonn 16 Sep 83: "Further Negotiations on a Cultural Agreement With the GDR: Is the Question of Prussian Cultural Holdings Excluded?"]

[Text] On Tuesday [20 September], after an 8-year interruption, negotiations between the Federal Republic and the GDR about a cultural agreement will be resumed. The meeting will take place in the GDR Foreign Ministry in East Berlin. The West German delegation is headed by State Secretary Braeutigam, director of the Permanent Mission of the Federal Republic, while the GDR delegation will be headed by Deputy Foreign Minister Nier. The Bonn delegation includes representatives of the Ministry for Inner-German Relations, the Ministry of the Interior and the Ministry of Education and Science as well as of the Laender. The fact that the GDR is prepared to continue these negotiations is assessed as an important signal. Efforts to reach a cultural agreement are based on article 7 of the Basic Treaty. Negotiations began on 27 September 1973 but were adjourned on 25 October 1975 following the fifth round of talks. The negotiators did not manage to get as far as to discuss subject matter. The negotiations ended after the West German delegation had presented its legal position. The points in dispute about which it appeared impossible to reach agreement were the claims of the GDR to the ownership of the Prussian Cultural Assets Foundation and the question of Berlin.

The first hint that the GDR was prepared to resume the adjourned negotiations came from GDR State Council Chairman Honecker to the then Chancellory Minister Wischniewski during the latter's visit to East Berlin on 13 September 1982. At that time Honecker proposed that the question of Prussian cultural assets be excluded from the negotiations. The West German side also believes that the fact that the GDR is prepared to negotiate shows that the GDR thinks it is possible to get together on the question of including Berlin in the agreement. This might be done by resorting to the so-called Frank-Falin formula--in other words, by wholesale reference to the Four Power Agreement of 3 September 1971. In Bonn's judgment, a specific definition is needed. It is also considered possible that, once agreement has been reached on the other questions, an attempt will be made to reach agreement about the inclusion of Berlin not within the framework of the talks of the delegations but separately from them at a higher level.

In Bonn no finished draft of an agreement has been prepared. Instead, efforts have concentrated on drafting a detailed list of subjects which includes all items about which the Federal Government would like to reach agreement. It is said that the West German aim in the negotiations is to insure a further development of cultural negotiations through an agreement but not, for example, to limit such development to what is expressly agreed on.

It is here that one is worried about a certain contrast of interests, because the GDR is expected to be concerned above all to enumerate all that can take place so as, at the same time, to give the impression that anything not settled by agreement is impermissible.

The individual items may be grouped in the following categories of subjects: Cooperation and exchange on the basis of reciprocity in the fields of art and literature, concert and theater tours, exhibits, study visits and fellowships; cooperation in film, radio and television, for instance through mutual procurement of productions, information about projects, cooperation between standard archives and making it easier to engage performers; cooperation in science and in the field of education, such as general educational and various scientific institutes, including the exchange of scholars and students.

Another pending question is whether it is possible to reach agreement about the return of cultural assets moved in connection with the war. This question has been unsolved since 1945. At that time important artifacts and archives had been evacuated from towns subject to bombing and frequently had been accommodated in defunct salt mines. Thus the archives of towns now part of the Federal Republic are in the possession of the GDR, and vice versa. An exchange of such assets is regarded as basically desirable in Bonn. One realizes, however, that the legal position of the Federal Republic represents an obstacle which would have to be overcome by amending the Legal Entity Liquidation Law of 1965. Article 27 of that law states that works of art from GDR territory are transferred to the Prussian Cultural Assets Foundation for custody with a view to securing and maintaining them--until reunification or a settlement as part of a peace treaty.

Eight years ago the GDR demanded that the Prussian Cultural Assets be made the subject of negotiations and that a settlement concerning it be made a prerequisite of cultural cooperation. What was at stake was GDR claims to cultural assets which existed as property of the Prussian state, on what is now GDR territory, before the war and evacuation. The Federal Government, however, refused to even discuss this, basing its position on Allied law, agreement with international law and Federal legal regulations. The applicable basis was the law of the Allied Control Council of 1947 about the dissolution of the State of Prussia. That law laid down among other things that former Prussian assets be retained by the land on whose territory they were located at the time when the law came into force.

Bonn anticipates negotiations lasting at least a year. It is believed that it will be possible to schedule another two dates of negotiation before the end of this year. At this time one thinks there are grounds for some optimism. For example, it is being pointed out that the negotiations about

a scientific agreement with East Berlin have been going on again since 8 September. Except for the question of the inclusion of West Berlin, this agreement is ready for final drafting. It appears that the GDR is waiting for a solution of this question in a relevant agreement between the Federal Republic and the Soviet Union. The next--29th--round of talks in these negotiations, which have been going on for 10 years, is scheduled to take place in spring 1984. It is considered a positive development that the parliamentary state secretary in the Federal Ministry for Education, Pfeifer, will go to East Berlin on 26 and 27 September for talks with the state secretary of the GDR Ministry of Education and will visit Weimar in that connection. It is also a source of satisfaction that lengthy efforts have resulted in a tour by a West German jazz band including four well-known soloists.

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CSO: 2300/411

CC MEMBER DISCUSSES DIFFICULT TIMES FOR LABOR, PARTY POLICIES

Budapest TARSADALMI SZEMLE in Hungarian Aug-Sep 83 pp 64-71

[Interview with Jozsef Horvath, member of the MSZMP Central Committee, skilled worker at the Csepel Automobile Factory's No I Automotive Plant; by Istvan Koncz, at the Csepel Factory party headquarters; date of interview not given]

[Text] A person has stereoscopic vision and thus is able to judge depth and distance, and to perceive motions taking place in space, because he has two eyes, not one. An exiting question: If a person is a member of the highest-level political leading organ and by occupation a skilled worker of a large engineering plant, how does he see social reality, its changes, its possible and optimal directions? Such a person has the opportunity to know the most comprehensive interrelations from the highest point of view, but is confronted every minute also by the views of his fellow workers, of those whose interests policy is intended to serve, and without whose active cooperation policy cannot be realized. He shares in the Central Committee's decision-making responsibility, but during every hour of his workday he experiences directly the difficulties of implementing the tasks decided upon.

Jozsef Horvath is 39, a fitter, Szigetszentmiklos resident, an employee of the Csepel Automotive Factory's No I Automotive Plant. At a specified point on the assembly line, he is assembling bus chassis for Ikarusz. He was born in Koronco, Gyor Megye, completed the vocational school for agricultural mechanics in Papa, and began his working career on the Veszprem State Farm. He has been working at his present place of employment since 1971. He has been a trade union member since 1959, a KISZ member since 1962, and a party member since 1965. He is on the automotive plant's party executive committee and a member of the workers' militia. He was elected to the Central Committee at the 12th party congress. He was one of the speakers in the debate at the Central Committee's April session that reviewed implementation to date of the congress resolutions.

After he gave me a guided tour of a part of the factory and huge assembly hall, I interviewed Jozsef Horvath at the automotive plant's party committee, about party policy and its realization, and with what reception the resolutions of the Central Committee's April session have met.

[Question] From the many greetings and frequent hellos it seems that you are personally acquainted with practically everyone here. Thus you are familiar also with the local political mood and with what the people are thinking.

[Answer] The local political mood is accurately reflected at the party meetings, production conferences, brigade meetings, and before the forums provided by the trade union, KISZ and other mass organizations. Anyone who has been living and working here for more than a decade, like I have, and has an opportunity to talk regularly with fairly many of his fellow workers, and even though he might not know all 7500 workers of our main factory personally, he nevertheless is able to gauge fairly reliably also the spontaneous manifestations of public opinion. You can hear or see from the faces of people what they are thinking about things, when they dismiss something with a wave of their hand, when they think or say outright about a newspaper article or speech: It isn't really so, that is merely a lot of baloney. And you can sense also their consensus and identification. Sometimes merely from signs of their silent but intense brooding. From the very beginning I have found that the overwhelming majority of the blue-collar workers have accepted and are accepting with understanding the party's policy, its program, and the objectives formulated in the resolutions of the party congresses and Central Committee sessions, and they are willing to do everything they can for the realization of these objectives.

[Question] Does this apply also to the resolution of the Central Committee's "midterm" session in April? How was it received?

[Answer] Before the session many people felt some anxiety as to whether the Central Committee would be compelled to change course and modify on important issues the resolution of the 12th party congress. For it was obvious that both the international political situation and the economic situation had worsened since the spring of 1980, and conditions had developed far less favorably than expected. When the resolution was made public, the people at our plant read it immediately and discussed it everywhere. Everyone commented on it, in accordance with his political interest, education and constitutional type. The tension of waiting was resolved; the resolution gave us a sense of security and filled us with a certain satisfaction. Perhaps satisfaction is not the right word to use here. For neither the international nor the economic situation is rosy. The document contains an abundance of harsh, critical and self-critical findings regarding the quality of the work of our people, and justifiably so: swift and flexible response to the changes falls short of the expectations and requirements. We must work far better and more effectively than up to now if the tasks set at the congress are to be fulfilled. In other words, what we felt was not some passive resignation, but a sense of security inspiring us to action. Our conviction strengthened that the party's policy was sound and pointing in the right direction, and that this policy could be implemented, with considerable physical and intellectual effort.

[Question] What is the basis, the explanation of this political consensus?

[Answer] The fact that the party is discussing the accumulating problems and complicated tasks openly and frankly, without beating about the bush; it does not conceal the unpleasant things we have to tolerate. In this way it is then easier to tolerate even the unpleasant, although not with a light heart and not without grumbling. And it strengthens in people the feeling that the situation and what is to be done are viewed in the same way both "above" and "below." Of course, the party's leading organs and bodies are looking at things from higher up, have a broader view and see wider interrelations, the entire country's situation. But we here, at our workplace and in the vicinity of our homes are able to experience reality more directly and in finer detail. From both here and there, however, our way of looking at things and our judgment are essentially the same. Although not everyone is equally aware of this, it is very deeply rooted in us that this social system is our system, together with all its results as well as its problems, worries and shortcomings. If we do criticize it, we are criticizing our own.

[Question] Thus frankness and sincerity characterize not only policy but the working masses as well?

[Answer] Even here in the factory, among ourselves, I do not like people who are too reticent. I do not mean the people who are reticent by nature. I have in mind the ones who are silent because they are indifferent to everything, nothing interests them outside their own affairs, not even the conditions on which even the quality of their life depends; in other words, the ones who are unable to see beyond their own nose. Or perhaps they are silent because they do not dare to voice a contrasting opinion for fear that they would be in conflict with the view held by the majority of the workers or with the standpoint of their own superiors. This of course can happen. And yet I encourage every fellow worker to express his views boldly, and it does not matter if we argue. After all, we not only execute policy but also shape it. But once we agree on a common standpoint--if you too recognize what can and must be done now, what cannot be expected because the conditions are lacking, and what must be tolerated--then please act, work and live accordingly.

[Question] How do you and your fellow workers regard specifically the analysis of the economic situation and the economic tasks?

[Answer] Let me begin with our own enterprise. A few years ago our situation was very critical, but now we are over it. We have work long term, but we cannot forget even for a moment that we must continue to work very hard for it daily. Under the present circumstances, throughout the world it is extremely difficult to gain and retain markets. Together with Raba in Gyor and with Ikarusz, we are building the Hungarian buses that have a very good reputation abroad, in both socialist and nonsocialist countries. Whether we are able to maintain this reputation is decided here in production: in Gyor, at our plant, and in Matyasfold, in the shops and on the assembly lines. In addition to the coproduction of buses, a smaller part of our output is the production of model 750 special-purpose vehicles, in entirely small series, according to the customer's specifications. We would like to gain an increasing share of the market also for this type of vehicle.

The situation and tasks at our plant are the same as in the entire economy. It is possible to sell at a suitable price only modern products of good quality and a high technological level, products that are competitive on any market. But it is worth producing such products only economically, at a profit, to provide a decent living and secure employment for the working collective and to contribute toward the economy's stability, and today primarily toward enabling the country to meet its international payments. We ourselves have experienced how difficult it is to work and produce in this manner.

[Question] In April and again in July, the Central Committee noted with criticism that the efficiency of domestic production has not improved to the extent that would have been feasible, the expansion of production is not fast enough even at the efficiently operating enterprises, and the curtailment of uneconomical production is still proceeding slowly. In other words, further and greater efforts are needed for the qualitative characteristics to unfold and to increase productivity. Do you regard further efforts as possible?

[Answer] I am convinced that we have enormous internal reserves. Anyone who is working daily in production clearly sees that it is possible to work much better and more effectively. For years and decades there has been much talk --and often merely talk!--of more efficient plant organization and work organization, and yet the lack of organization is a recurring problem in many places. The accuracy is lacking to ensure that materials, tools, blueprints and manpower--the latter with its skills and its willingness to work based on incentives--are always present together when and where they are needed and can produce the best result. Labor discipline is inseparable from organization, and within certain limits a good technology even makes indiscipline and slipshod work impossible. I could continue with the technological level, manpower management, and everything else that constitutes internal reserves. But I will call attention to one thing more: very great sources of human energy could be liberated by ridding workplace or plant democracy--about which there is likewise much talk--of its perfunctory features and by making it work.

Of course, we have achieved also significant results in recent years. Nationally it will suffice to point out energy conservation; or at our plant, the development of plant democracy. However, our present tasks require a higher level everywhere.

[Question] One frequently hears the following line of reasoning: If I, worker X, do everything in my power, then it is not my fault that my work is not efficient enough for the national economy. I have very little influence on organization, the technological level, the product structure, the system of incentives, flexible adjustment to the market, and so on.

[Answer] Naturally, all this depends much more on the good or bad work of a director or manager. But anyone familiar with the microclimate of industrial plants knows that the result depends on the joint efforts of managers and blue-collar workers. If the workers exercise their rights, and do so skillfully, before the forums of workplace democracy--at party meetings or within the council of shop stewards--today this necessarily influences the quality of management's work. In the present state of the economy, a system of incentives that provides more stimulation has its limits, but even the existing opportunities

are not being utilized adequately. It is said that the blue-collar worker is not working hard enough at his workplace because he does not have enough incentive to do so, his wages are not sufficiently differentiated and offer no stimulation. Within the plant collectives, however, it is very difficult to overcome the attitude in favor of wage equalization.

[Question] Since you mentioned economic incentives, what is your opinion of greater income differentials?

[Answer] I agree entirely with the party's standpoint that, on the one hand, public opinion must be persuaded to accept income differentials that are greater than at present but commensurate with the work performed. On the other hand, however, it is necessary to prevent the earning of incomes not commensurate with performance. I agree that these two things are closely interconnected. As I have already mentioned, it is really not easy to gain acceptance by public opinion at the plants for greater income differentials than up to now. Not as if anyone disagrees with the principle that whoever works more and better and provides more profit for the national economy should earn substantially more than up to now. Most workers accept this principle, but everyone wishes to avoid the disputes and conflicts that accompany the practical application of this principle. Many people see only the income differentials and do not bother to examine whether the differentials are warranted or not; whether the more money really originates from more work and outstanding performance, or has it been obtained dishonestly, through trickery. Yet the only way to effectively combat trickery that justifiably makes also honest workers indignant is to recognize the higher incomes stemming from better work and real performance.

We plant workers believe that the proper way to meet this requirement of differentiation is to apply it consistently not only to industrial plants, but in other walks of life as well, including white-collar jobs. For example, a good teacher should receive more pay than a poor one; their earnings differentials should depend not only on the amount of overtime and seniority, but more on the quality and effectiveness of their pedagogical work. Even if it is very difficult to measure or estimate this quality and effectiveness.

Furthermore, moral and financial appreciation must always be in closer harmony. Earned high income must not be regarded in principle as suspect or something to be ashamed of, and it should command due respect. And conversely, commendations and minor awards should not be given as a sort of compensation for unpaid work. In other words, money and moral recognition should go hand in hand, they should be in harmony with each other, and both should be in harmony with the value of the work performed. Very often the working collectives also are to be blamed for, say, awarding a decoration to a particular worker not on the basis of merit, but because it has been a long time since he received one like this, and now it is his turn to get it.

[Question] Lately a proportion of above-average incomes has been derived from small businesses or enterprise business work partnerships [EBWP's]. How do you feel about this?

[Answer] I myself do not think it is right that public opinion or some of the media are devoting more attention to small businesses and EBWP's than to the

economy as a whole, although it is understandable that for a time there is more talk of something new, even if it is less significant. But in the meantime we should not forget what is essential: the main problems and tasks in socialist industry and large-scale farming. And let us not confuse the concepts. Private enterprise, private artisans and retailers are one thing; they too have their justification and role in improving services and supplying demand. But EBWP's within enterprises are again something else and must be examined as a part of the enterprises' activity, together with this activity. There should be EBWP's where they can improve the enterprises' efficiency, the utilization of machine capacity, for example; where in the final outcome they provide profit for the national economy. And if someone earns additional income in this manner, he should not be envied; after all, he is serving the interests of both his immediate and the wider community to a greater extent than his own interests.

It will of course create tensions if the same person, operating the same machine, earns substantially more working for the EBWP than during his regular hours. I too disapprove of three times higher hourly rates, but the initial wide disproportions are now beginning to narrow to an acceptable normal level. In the final outcome this depends on how urgent the given work is for the enterprise and for how much the EBWP is willing to do it; in other words, market forces are acting here. In my opinion, we should be thinking increasingly in terms of how it would be possible to work more productively and earn more also during regular working hours. I entertain the secret hope that perhaps specifically the present tension will motivate and compel us to find a way of making socialist large-scale production more efficient and productive. And also some way in which the system of incentives will provide more stimulation to work more efficiently.

Tensions are being caused at our plant also by the fact that there are work stations where enterprise demand, opportunity and entrepreneurial willingness all exist for additional work, but there are other work stations where these conditions are lacking. And then not everyone can participate in the EBWP, and the person left out feels he has been deprived of additional earnings; he rarely sees that greater skills and higher performances are required there. But it is intolerable--and if there are objections, they are justifiable--when some workers use their regular hours merely to organize and ensure ideal conditions for their subsequent work in the EBWP.

[Question] In the final outcome, then, you regard these EBWP's, and the small businesses in the area of services, as forms that are in harmony with the socialist economy?

[Answer] Western bourgeois propaganda is heaping praise on us because of them, but its intentions are very ambiguous. It wants us to believe that by these and similar measures we are turning toward capitalism. Even among us blue-collar workers there are some who are uncertain and concerned that this might be true. But were there not similar misgivings in many persons 15 years ago, at the start of the economic reform? And were not our enemies praising us just as ambiguously then? I was not working here at that time, but I remember how passionate were the arguments that erupted among us blue-collar workers. And later the same thing repeated itself in conjunction with household plots.

Since then time has proved that enterprise independence is not a "capitalist method", and that the household plot was not threatening but aiding the development of socialist agriculture, the expansion of export, and improvement of the population's food supply. Why should it be a "capitalist method" to employ, in the interest of strengthening the socialist economy and stimulating its growth, economic laws applicable to any commodity production and hence to socialism as well? Laws that cannot be "disconnected" or "cancelled." It is better to use these laws, sensibly and expediently, for our own purpose, in the same way that we are making use of the laws of nature.

Socialism is not an ossified system. We are receptive to everything new and support every good method that effectively serves the power of the workers and the working people. The spirit of reform, of course, must be accompanied by prudence and a sense of responsibility. We must neither leap too far ahead and experiment with something the conditions for which are not yet ripe, nor should we cling rigidly to the old schemes.

[Question] What do you regard as important in conjunction with the policy on the living standard and the development of living conditions?

[Answer] Today blue-collar workers have a fairly reliable view of the world at large even from their workbenches. They know what effects the capitalist world economy's recession and the arms race are having on the entire globe: inflation and millions of unemployed in most economically developed capitalist countries, and poverty in the developing countries. However, the effects of capitalist recession are causing serious problems also in the socialist world because they coincide with the changeover to the more intensive phase of economic growth. Considerable difficulties have accumulated also in some socialist countries. In our country the objective of attempting to maintain, at least on average for entire society and in the current five-year period as a whole, the standard of living we achieved by the end of the 1970's is a very modest objective in comparison with the past, but a very commendable one at present. Average real income even increased slightly during the past two years, but it will decline slightly this year. That will be no joy, but even so we will be maintaining the level for the five-year period as a whole and will be on target, and that is quite an accomplishment.

What I felt obliged to mention, on behalf of my fellow workers as well, at the session of the Central Committee is that if real incomes must be reduced, care should be taken to avoid reducing if possible the real incomes of good workers!

That is one thing. Another thing is that a distinction must be made between the living standard and living conditions. Even if at present we are unable to raise the living standard the way we became accustomed to raising it in years and decades past, we can still improve living conditions. At least a part of this improvement will not cost money, but some of it will require money as well. But the public mood, how a person feels at his workplace and in the community where he lives, does not depend solely on money, on his earnings, his income and prices; in other words, on the living standard in a narrower sense. A blue-collar worker can become very bitter if in some office or other he is not treated the way a client should be treated, if his case is "disposed of" rigidly, bureaucratically, casually or from a high horse. Or if he cannot

get milk in the store in the afternoon, because the manager does not want to be left with unsold stock, is not compelled to order, and has no incentive to accurately estimate the demand and take risks within reasonable limits, as a good retailer should. Is it not aggravating when a person has to run his feet off to obtain some simple service, and even so can obtain it only at considerable expense? Or today we are encouraging private housing construction. But how much aggravation and extra money the procurement of building materials occasionally involves!

It is not true that all difficulties are objective ones, or that what we are unable to obtain in the store is truly a shortage item. Often it might be gathering dust in a warehouse where no one is looking for it; but it is unavailable where it is needed. Or it is available, but only from under the counter. Because some official in domestic trade has been negligent in his duties. Or because a plant manager neglects the unfortunate customers, since this way he might get a bigger bribe. Living conditions will improve, without any financial outlays, if we insist that everyone in the country must do his duty.

[Question] Amidst the present problems of the economy and in conjunction with the standard of living, is it possible that blue-collar workers are less interested in the international situation, ideological problems and the problems of party life?

[Answer] Not at all. Often we are more interested in, and disturbed by, the threats to peace and mankind's existence, and the arms race forced on the socialist world, than the economic problems. But parallel with our concerns we are also confident. Although it required considerable sacrifices, especially of the Soviet Union, it is nevertheless a good feeling that there is a balance of power in the world, particularly a balance of military power between the two world systems, and it is obvious that we will not let anyone upset this balance of power. As a prerequisite for peace, it would be desirable to ensure this balance of power with less arms. Of what good are all those arms? I do not think that they are good for anything. No essential issue can be decided with them, not even the struggle between the two world systems. But we know very well who benefits from this: over there fabulous profits are being derived from arms! But for us this means an enormous burden and conflicts with the interests of all of us. The majority of people in our country, Communists and non-Communists alike, regard these questions sensibly. I myself do not hold these views "officially," because I am a Communist. To the contrary, I am a Communist because the facts have led me to this conviction.

It is likewise clear that a balance of military power is not the only prerequisite for peace, and our party and government are conducting a good foreign policy and international activity also in this respect. They are siding with those--and here I have in mind governments, politicians as well as the protesting masses--who are striving to preserve and defend peace. With our unambiguous commitment to socialism, and at the same time also with our extensive economic and cultural relations, we are striving to contribute toward maintaining the East-West dialog, and in the final outcome toward the defense of peace.

[Question] In our more difficult situation, are not the blue-collar workers more critical of our shortcomings, and perhaps even of our social system?

[Answer] We blue-collar workers know very well and experience directly what mistakes, shortcomings, worries and problems there are, and we voice them. There are, of course, also among blue-collar workers persons who are always dissatisfied with, and opposed to, everything. If you stop to consider them seriously, they do not want to restore capitalism in place of socialism. They merely fail to distinguish between criticism that is useful and criticism that is harmful. However, the majority not only talks of correcting the mistakes and developing our social system, but is also working to that end. And we talk, fume, and argue with one another not so that someone might turn this against socialism, but in order to protect, strengthen and develop what is ours. With those who are always finding fault, make one-sided generalizations or exaggerate actual shortcomings we are arguing in the true sense of this word, because we seriously believe that everyone has the right to form his own opinion and think what he wants.

And from such arguments there follows a very important task: to upgrade the blue-collar workers' education. I always encourage my fellow workers to do what I myself regard as a requirement of primary importance: to read, study and improve themselves. Politically, professionally and also in terms of general education. This is the order of our time. There is nobody politically more vulnerable than a half-educated blue-collar worker who heard something from a distance, but knows everything incorrectly, inaccurately and only partially. The ones who dispute everything are mostly of this type. Of course, a person can be half-educated even if he has a diploma from a higher educational institution or a scientific degree. His education can be one-sided, and his view of history and his world outlook distorted. Also for this reason I do not claim that education alone determines a person's political behavior.

But it is likewise certain that we must improve and modernize our party organizations' political and ideological work, on the basis of better-educated blue-collar workers. For a political official or propagandist who finished "learning" Marxism, say, 20 years ago, and who is years or decades behind on the exciting issues of today, it would be irresponsible to stand up and address blue-collar workers. I contend that at the plants the indeed very keen interest in political questions sinks into indifference only when we are unable to satisfy this interest at a level that meets the requirements of our time. This applies to young people in particular. I am closer to them also in age, and I know and understand the way they think and feel. If in certain strata and groups of young people we encounter phenomena that justifiably evoke revulsion, then the cause of such phenomena should be sought primarily in the shortcomings in our educational work. Our tone is not sufficiently modern and not young enough. And yet this is the only way we can make ourselves understood to them.

[Question] Espousal and support of our policy is practically the most important requirement that the Central Committee sets for party members. What is your experience in this respect?

[Answer] The April resolution justifiably emphasizes and repeats this old requirement because everything is not in order with regard to meeting it, at least among a small proportion of the party membership. In my experience, one of the main causes of this situation is that we have become somewhat complacent.

For many years things went fairly smoothly in the economy, and everything within our standard of living was rising. Now that our problems have begun to accumulate, many of us have become discouraged. Now we must engage in debates that are indeed difficult, and this is something not everyone is willing to do. When forced into a corner, they seek some excuse or flee. But my impression is that this was mostly typical last year. Perhaps we are no longer standing still.

[Question] In conclusion, a personal question. Since the congress, how have you been able to fit into the party's highest leading body and its work?

[Answer] I believe I have been able to adjust quickly and find my place. The Central Committee includes persons prominent internationally as well as domestically, leading politicians, well-known public figures and scientists. And yet the atmosphere is so cordial and comradely that I too soon felt myself at home there. Of course, the sense of responsibility is overwhelming. When I request the floor or raise my hand to vote on some important issue, something always grips me internally. What will the comrades, fellow workers and the collective say here at the factory, and not only in our factory? I often think that we too are not infallible. But the possibility of error is perhaps the least this way, deciding collectively, accepting also personal responsibility and working in accordance with Lenin's norms. I regularly receive assignments to attend the party-committee, executive-committee or membership meeting in some megye, city or plant. My experience has been both favorable and unfavorable. It would be well if Lenin's norms were observed everywhere in such exemplary fashion as they are observed within the Central Committee.

Friends and acquaintances often ask me how I am bearing up under this high "rank" and has it not gone to my head. I regard this not as a rank, but primarily as a responsibility. Naturally, I feel very honored by the confidence of those who nominated and then elected me to the highest leading organ of our party. The greatest honor bestowed upon me in my life is my election to the Central Committee. But what I have been proud of even before my election is that I am a Communist and espouse ideals that are the most noble in the world. That I have combined my personal life with serving a social system that is new in mankind's life and historically still young. Socialism is not yet a mature system. It is taking shape and developing in a recently still backward country, one with an adverse historical past, such as ours. In the economy and in material goods, therefore, this country is not able to produce as much as certain rich and developed countries are; and it cannot offer its blue-collar and other workers as much as it would like and will offer in the future. For the first time in history, nevertheless, this system belongs to the blue-collar and other workers, and I am proud primarily of being able to help build this system.

SOLIDARITY CALLS FOR RELEASE OF POLITICAL PRISONERS

NC301523 Paris AFP in English 1513 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Text] Warsaw, 30 Sep (AFP)--A petition calling for the release of all political prisoners has been presented to parliament here by 70 members of the outlawed trade union Solidarity including its leader Lech Walesa.

The petition, a copy of which reached Western correspondents here today, deplored the fact that some trade unionists, including seven Solidarity officials, had not benefitted from the amnesty declared on July 22 and were still in prison.

"These people were elected to posts of responsibility within a legal trade union like us, and we, the signatories, have a duty to take up their defence and that of all those waiting to be tried or sentenced to long prison terms."

It concluded by stating that one of the fundamental conditions for national reconciliation urged by Pope John Paul II during his visit in June was the freeing of all political prisoners. Observers noted the signatories demanded the release not only of their fellow Solidarity members but also the leading lights of the KOR dissident group, who are soon to go on trial, and the leaders of KPN (the Confederation of an Independent Poland) who, together with their president Leszek Moczulski, are already serving heavy prison sentences.

In parliament yesterday Polish Justice Minister Sylwester Zawadzki said that on 24 September 83 people were in detention, serving sentence of awaiting trial on political offences.

CSO: 2020/6

AUTHOR CALLS FOR DIRECT DIALOGUE WITH SOVIETS

AU301842 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1100 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Interview given by Prof Stefan Kisielewski, Polish author and composer, to Harry Sichrowsky in Vienna, recorded in German, date not given]

[Text] [Sichrowsky] Prof Kisielewski, we have a Polish summer behind us which was perhaps not very hot but eventful, a summer with the pope's visit, with the abolition of martial law, with not very successful actions on the third anniversary of Solidarity. How do you see the immediate future of your homeland?

[Kisielewski] I am not an optimist. I believe that the economic situation is very bad and no reforms have been carried out. What was done was very little. And then, the problems are so difficult--I do not think that the present team could solve them. Thus what remains is a stage of our life in Poland which is not very interesting. People are tired and pessimistic and without a future and hope. Hence things are not all that cheerful.

[Sichrowsky] You have already some time ago upheld the view that Lech Walesa has played out his role as a political figure. But it was precisely in the past few days that Walesa was grossly slandered by the media. This indicates that the regime still regards Walesa as sufficiently important and dangerous.

[Kisielewski] I think Walesa has political talent. But the government now does not want to talk to him. After all, even the pope has privately realized it. Hence Walesa's role is very difficult. He is popular, is a symbol of free movement, but I do not know what he could do now. He is popular in the foreign media and in Poland as well. But the government--and I think that has been by his own fault--does not want to talk to him and this is how things remain because the general has such an ambition. There were three partners previously, as you well know: the government; the church; and Solidarity and Walesa. Now that Solidarity has been officially eliminated, only two partners remain. But I do not cherish much hope nor for Walesa's political activity.

[Sichrowsky] You have spoken very pessimistically about Poland's immediate future. Do you see General Jaruzelski developing into a Polish Kadar or, are the conditions in Poland and Hungary too different?

[Kisielewski] I think that Jaruzelski would like to be a Polish Kadar, but Kadar's career was entirely different and he was a bloody man at first. Subsequently, with Moscow's permission, he carried out genuine reforms. Life is possible now in Hungary; it is better than in our country, better than in other countries. Hence this is an entirely different situation. I believe that the key to the situation is the fact that Jaruzelski is powerless with respect to the economic problems. He cannot liquidate the investments, cannot change the structures of life. He is perhaps too cautious, or, possibly this is what he must be. Hence I do not see any Kadar-type future for him. I think that all these problems must first be solved. The Polish nation must realize that it is not Jaruzelski or Rakowski who are ruling but that it is the Russians who dictate the situation. One should speak with the Russians. This is my thesis, a thesis which is not very popular. I am being told that this is a fantasy, a dream. But I believe that unless the Polish nation realizes that the key to the situation rests with the Russians, no changes can be accomplished.

CSO: 2300/24

SEJM RECEIVES DRAFT PASSPORT LAW

LD2522467 Warsaw PAP in English 2126 GMT 25 Sep 83

[Text] Warsaw, 25 Sep--The Sejm received a government draft amending the passport law. The 1959 law, binding so far, contains a number of overly general formulations not providing, in public feeling, a sufficient guarantee for a strict observance of the citizens' right to get a passport.

The draft received by the Sejm enumerates more detailed causes for a possible refusal to issue a passport. And so, important state reasons, when specified, were limited to the protection of state secrets and important issues concerning Poland's security and defenses, its economy or public order.

As for social reasons, the draft mentions the inability of ensuring legal protection and care to a citizen during his stay abroad, for instance, if Poland has no diplomatic and consular relations with a given state or because of a particular situation in a given state (war and internal riots). The lack of assurance as to [word indistinct] sufficient maintenance cost [words indistinct] the stay abroad could also be the cause for refusal.

The projected introduction of the authorities' obligation to give legal and factual reasons for all refusals is important. (The exception includes refusals connected with the protection of state secrets, security and defenses, economic interests and public order.)

Now, the passport organs can limit themselves to give only legal reasons for all their decisions to refuse a passport. The planned amendment should ensure more effective protection of citizens' interests when they apply for passports, the draft says.

CSO: 2020/1

PREPARATIONS FOR NEW WRITERS' UNION SET IN MOTION

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish No 223, 20 Sep 83 p 1, 5

[Article by PAP: "Committee For Organizing Polish Writers' Union Founded"]

[Text] Representatives of the literary profession who supported the writers' statement of 20 August, yesterday founded a committee for the organization of a new professional and creative union of writers under the name of the Polish Writers Union [ZLP]. [Over 60 years ago, Stefan Zeromski, one of Poland's most famous men of letters, founded a writers' organization under the same name.]

The committee appointed Halina Auderska [Chairman], Jan Maria Gisges, Jan Meysztowicz, Zbigniew Safjan and Andrezej Wasilewski as members of a provisional managing group which will handle the organization of the new ZLP and the drafting of its program.

Writers participating in yesterday's discussion talked about their community's most important problems and adopted draft statutes. A statutory commission will take into account writers' proposals forwarded during the debate and will draft a final version of the statutes which will be submitted for registration.

"In the spirit of the writers' statement of 20 August, we are founding a professional-creative organization of writers which will be open to all men of letters regardless of their political orientations, world outlooks and artistic practice, provided they respect the Constitution, the system and the law of the Polish People's Republic.

"The Committee declares that all members of the previous ZLP, all authors of original works [sic] will gain the right of ZLP membership if they are willing to and do accept the ideological provisions of the ZLP statutes. Joining the ZLP is an absolutely voluntary decision. The Committee feels it necessary to announce that writers who are not ZLP members will enjoy full rights to creative and professional activity connected with the functioning of literary life.

"The ZLP will consider supporting and defending the position of writers and contemporary literature as its statutory duty. The ZLP will undertake endeavors to improve the financial situation of writers.

"The ZLP will represent the interests of writers and literature before all cultural authorities and institutions.

"The Committee expects that the ZLP will be able to handle the tasks resulting from Poland's literary tradition and from the role literature should play in the Polish People's Republic."

The Committee for the Organization of the Polish Writers Union:

Warsaw: Halina Auderska, Roman Bratny, Leopold Buczkowski, Czeslaw Centkiewicz, Rohdan Czeszko, Janusz Domagalik, Jan Maria Gisges, Krzysztof Gasiorowski, Jerzy Jesionowski, Jan Meysztowicz, Jozef Ozga Michalski, Hanna Ozogowska, Zbigniew Safjan, Artur Sandauer, Jozef Szczawinski, Seweryna Szmaglewska, Andrzej Wasilewski, Jerzy Wittlin, Stanislaw Zielinski, Wojciech Zukrowski.

Bydgoszcz: Jan Gorec-Rosinski, Andrzej Baszkowski, Jerzy Sulima-Kaminski.
Gdansk: Andrzej Twerdochlib, Andrzej Krzysztof Waskiewicz. Katowice: Stanislaw Horak, Jan Pierzchala. Koszalin: Czeslaw Kuriata. Cracow: Tadeusz Holuj, Jerzy Harasymowicz, Janusz Roszko, Stanislaw Stanuch, Konrad Strzelewicz.

Lublin: Tadeusz Jasinski. Lodz: Tadeusz Chronscielewski, Edward Szuster, Jerzy Wawrzak, Jerzy Wilmanski. Olsztyn: Zbigniew Nienacki, Jerzy Sokolowski. Opole: Kazimierz Kowalski. Poznan: Feliks Fornalczyk, Boguslaw Kogut, Aleksander Wojciechowski. Rzeszow: Jan Lysakowski. Slupsk: Zygmunt Flis. Szczecin: Ireneusz Gwidon-Kaminski. Torun: Krzysztof Coriolan. Zielona Gora: Zbigniew Tyndak.

CSO: 2600/52

PATRIOTISM, ATTITUDES OF NAVAL PERSONNEL PROBED

Gdynia PRZEGLAD MORSKI in Polish No 6, 1983 pp 3-9

[Article by Cmdr Dr Hab Henryk Adamczyk]

[Text] To Treat the Youth as Subjects

As a result of the incorrect teaching of contemporary history, the young generation's knowledge of the historical premises of the party's leading role in the socialist political system of People's Poland is very poor. Ossification and rhetoric in the teaching of the foundations of scientific socialism in high schools and universities, particularly with regard to leninist teaching on the party, have caused young people to misunderstand and reject the frequently vulgarized theoretical premises of the marxist-leninist party's leading role in the building of socialist society.

Youth has rebelled most strongly against distortions in the name of respect for the principles of social justice and equality of rights and obligations in society, and condemnation of abuses, cliquishness, human suffering, dual morality, abuse of power, etc. Distortions have hurt the youth's aims and interests and its basic sense of morality, brutally dashing the ideal models of socialist interhuman and social relations which the young had learned in schools and universities. They have confirmed antisocialist propaganda, publicized without impediment at the end of the 1970's, about the unreformability of socialism as a political system, in which the party and state bureaucracy defended its interests with the help of the party.

Preparations by the party for the PZPR Central Committee's Ninth Plenum devoted to the problems of youth were an important fact in the implementation of the resolution of the Extraordinary Ninth Congress. The party decisively rejected the declarative-patrimonial attitude toward the young generation formed in the 1970's. The idea and principles of the participation of the young in the life and governing of the country and party on equal terms and with full rights is taking shape. In this regard the party has already undergone a thorough self-criticism and is consistently correcting current practices and habits.

It is not an easy process. One must speak about it openly in order to surmount the barriers of mistrust. The Extraordinary Ninth Congress of the PZPR defined clearly that at the bottom of the crisis lay a lack of conceptions and the will

to solve the contradictions accumulating in various areas of the nation's life, particularly between the development of productive forces and the development of social consciousness and economic and sociopolitical structures.

For this reason, the resolution of the PZPR Central Committee's Ninth Plenum on the principles of work with youth included the question of organically linking such educational goals as the revival and enrichment of the youth's ideological life, equipping the youth with thorough sociopolitical knowledge, the importance of patriotic and internationalist education, the shaping of historical consciousness, educational functions of the school, family and workplace, and building a uniform educational front--including the practical activity and role of the young generation in the economic and self-governing-political reform.

In the discussions on the young generation, extreme opinions can be found resulting from hastily formulated judgments. Some of them impute to the young a lack of ideas and apathy while others are ready to seek national hopes in the "rebellion of the young."¹

At the PZPR Central Committee's Ninth Plenum the Politburo asserted that "...youth cannot be treated as a homogenous group, singled out from the whole class spectrum and from the whole of society's life." Youth is an inseparable part of society; it is a kind of mirror reflecting ills, neglect and distortions, both in the material and spiritual spheres. Therefore all the evaluations of the generation ought to take into consideration the complexity of the social conditions in which it is living.

The objective conditions of social existence, the frequently popularized model of man oriented exclusively toward material consumption and indifferent to social issues, have made a visible impact on the consciousness and attitudes of young people and on their views and moral aspirations. "If we expect things from the young," said the PZPR Central Committee first secretary, Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, at the Central Committee's Ninth Plenum, "we must be concerned with moral order in the world of adults. The young absorb both the good and the bad like a sponge. A two-faced father or teacher, an incompetent director, a bumptious activist--will educate no one, even if they invoke socialism ten times a day. Only sufficiently numerous and convincing facts can educate."²

It is true that the youth is a kind of correlative, fusing in an extremely suggestive way both what is good and what is particularly negative in social life. At the same time, in an almost photographic way it exposes the errors and distortions of social life. Lack of democracy--particularly in the second part of the 1970's--which caused centralist overgrowths, e.g., bureaucratized management, a deformed character of social relations which was a negation of the socialist ideals of justice and social equality, the abuse of power in the execution of authority coupled with a lack of real consultation with society, caused young people to accent particularly their crisis of credibility in the institutions steering social development.

Patriotic Attitudes of Sailors

In order to determine what contemporary Polish youth is like, one ought to answer several specific questions: Is it involved socially and politically? Does it or does it not trust the party and socialist ideology? Can its hierarchy of personal and general social values be identified? Is it independent and responsible? What is its real attitude toward youth organizations? And finally, does it or does it not know what it really wants?

In order to determine the patriotic attitudes of sailors during basic military service, sociological tests carried out in the units of the Navy in 1978 and 1982 were used. They permit us to formulate a rather general conclusion about significant differentiation in attitudes, views and opinions of sailors on basic military service and national defense.

It is a generally held truth that an average person expends energy much below his potential. There is also a close interdependence between a person's psychological state and the efficiency of his work. "From the point of view of the incentive to work, the sense of usefulness of the action and any effects expected from it is important," writes T. Grzeszczyk. "Also important is the subjective evaluation of the probability of achieving success and of possible positive or negative consequences of the action."³ This problem is also of great significance for sailors in military service at sea. The creation of an appropriate climate for sailors to increase their efforts in service and training is one of the important educational goals of the leaders of the party-political apparatus and the Union of Socialist Polish Youth. It must be assumed that the degree of sailors' personal involvement in carrying work duties constitutes one of the important elements of their patriotic attitude and social and military discipline. It also indirectly reveals the state of the sailors' adaptation to new living conditions.

We were interested in the amount of effort that the sailors who were tested put into carrying out their training-service tasks.

Table 1 shows that the sailors put into the execution of service-training tasks as much effort as necessary. This was asserted by 50% of the sailors questioned in 1978, and 72.5% in 1982. The professional cadre was of a similar opinion. A total of 77.2% of the officers, ensigns and professional non-commissioned career officers queried asserted that sailors put into the carrying out of their soldierly duties as much effort as necessary.

The surveys have shown that sailors exerted the most effort in carrying out their service duties in the first year of their military service. This applies to all categories of sailors studied, regardless of their education, social background and place of residence before their conscription. We quote some of the sailors' answers. Here are the opinions of sailors in the first year of their military service:

"I do all I possibly can because I know that the specialization which I am learning can be useful to me in civilian life. Besides, I want to achieve my long-time dream and become a sailor. I believe that every sailor ought to

do all he possibly can, because each of us has come to the service in order to learn all about arms and to carry out tasks in the defense of the sea frontier. I am learning easily because I am interested in everything I hear in class. I do all I possibly can because if I am to be a sailor, I want to be an exemplary one and finish the program with the best results. A sailor must master his specialization well so as to be able to carry out his tasks in the defense of the sea frontier in the best possible way."

Table 1

Degree of sailors' involvement in carrying out training-service tasks
(in %)

<u>Particulars</u>	<u>Sailors</u>		<u>Professional cadre evaluation</u>
	<u>1978</u>	<u>1982</u>	
As much as possible	45.0	9.4	6.4
As much as is necessary	50.0	72.5	77.2
I cannot evaluate	5.0	18.1	16.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

In order to investigate more broadly the patriotic attitudes of sailors, we have used a set of nine questions (stereotyped definitions). The first question was: "What things are most useful for a sailor during military service?" Each of the respondents could choose and check off three out of the nine answers proposed (Table 2).

Table 2

Things a sailor needs most during service (in %)

<u>Particulars</u>	<u>Category of respondents</u>	
	<u>Sailors</u>	<u>Cadre</u>
Coexistence in a collective	76.9*	85.4
Resistance to discomforts	66.0	75.4
Discipline	55.3	94.5
High degree of military training	45.5	78.1
Persistence in goal achievement	38.9	45.5
Patriotism	38.2	86.3
Accuracy in work	36.7	59.1
Truthfulness	15.1	42.7
Internationalism	3.4	30.9
Other features, formulated by respondent	2.6	12.4

*Percentages do not add up to 100. Each respondent could check off 3 answers.

The respondents believed that each sailor doing military service in the Navy needed the following things above all: coexistence in a collective--76.9% of answers, resistance to discomforts--66.0%, discipline--55.3%, a high degree of

military training--45.5%, perseverance in goal achievement--38.9%, and patriotism--38.2%. The professional cadre, on the other hand, was of the opinion that a sailor doing military training needed: to be disciplined above all--94.5% of responses, to be patriotic--86.3%, to be able to coexist in a collective--85.4%, to be well trained militarily--78.1%, and to be resistant physically and psychologically to discomforts connected with military training--75.4% of responses.

Political leaders in numerous pronouncements emphasize what things are expected from youth and create the conception of the youth's place and role in society's life presently and in the future. Therefore, I was interested in the question of how youth receives the appeals addressed to it; what, in the opinion of the sailors themselves, our country's society expects from them. The answers to the above questions are in Table 3.

Table 3

What our society expects from youth (in %)

<u>Particulars</u>	<u>Year of study</u>	
	<u>1978</u>	<u>1982</u>
Exemplary execution of soldierly duties (exemplary work)	95.4*	57.3
Military (social) discipline	76.3	54.1
Battle against hypocrisy and cynicism	40.9	42.7
Solid learning	78.6	35.7
Patriotism	35.0	30.7
Creativity and resourcefulness	62.7	25.8
Respect for the principles of socialist morality	30.0	20.9
Thriftiness	27.3	17.7
Internationalism	34.8	8.3
Other, formulated by respondents	0.9	2.2

*Percentages do not add up to 100. Respondents could check off any number of features.

Sailors, having the possibility of choosing from among nine answers to this question, above all spontaneously expressed a conviction that today the motherland expects from youth not a declarative, but a real support for socialism. It seems to me that these opinions must be treated as an indicator of a reorientation in the young generation's basic attitudes, something that has been taking place since 1980. The essential feature of this reorientation is the conviction that the social and political role of youth cannot be reduced to a passive acceptance of the older generation's achievements. With regard to the present and the future, sailors believe that our country's society expects from them honest work above all; that is, exemplary execution of their soldierly duties, military and social discipline, battling hypocrisy, solid learning, and patriotism.

The hierarchy of the importance of attitudes which--in the sailors' opinion--our country's society expects, changes according to such factors as social background, membership in organizations and the education of the respondents. Exemplary execution of soldierly duties and military discipline (work discipline) was put in the first place by sailors of peasant background. Members of the Union of Socialist Polish Youth were relatively distinguished by ideological-social involvement and readiness for sacrifices and self-denial on behalf of the motherland.

The principles of socialist morality and battle against hypocrisy and cynicism were stressed by sailors with incomplete or completed high school education. Sailors with grammar school education relatively often emphasized exemplary execution of soldierly duties.

The next question on this subject was to provide information on whether one ought to risk one's life for a certain value (Table 4). Table 4 shows that the percentages of the responses varied. Only one value did not decrease in percentage--the motherland. A total of 82.5% of the sailors questioned were still ready to sacrifice their lives for it.

Table 4

Distribution of answers to the question: "Do you think one should sacrifice one's life to defend the following values?" (in %)

<u>Particulars</u>	<u>Year of study</u>	
	<u>1978</u>	<u>1982</u>
Human life	93.3*	72.8
Family	82.5	70.5
Motherland	81.6	82.5
Human dignity	70.3	42.7
Friends	61.7	31.0
Truth	59.7	37.9

*Percentages do not add up to 100. Each sailor could check off any number of values.

Conclusions and Educational Postulates

On the basis of the data presented we can formulate several conclusions and postulates with regard to didactic-educational work with sailors.

1. The awareness of the fact that patriotic education of youth doing military service in the Navy constitutes a fierce and ruthless battle for socialism with respect both to the national and international systems ought to accompany our everyday actions.
2. Our ideological-educational activity ought to follow two directions: repairing the damage and devastation wrought by the activity of antisocialist forces and a rational understanding of the past--its picture, the mechanisms

of its rules, the connection with the present and future as the premises and foundation for creating prosocialist and patriotic attitudes in our pupils.

3. The effectiveness of shaping patriotic attitudes in our pupils is a function of many factors. Among these, one of the most important is relying on an honest, comprehensive, and true knowledge of the past. Only the truth about the past can be an effective and indispensable element of the socialist social consciousness and patriotic attitude of sailors.

4. Despite a difficult situation and new phenomena occurring in our country, no visible aversion to military service has been observed among sailors. In the single cases when it did occur, this aversion did not result from negation of military service in general, but from a certain, complicated personal situation.

5. Youth conscripted in the current year represent a new quality. Their knowledge and attitudes have a bearing on ideological-educational work. Hence, tasks result which require particular care on the part of the people in charge and greater efforts both in training and education. Only friendliness, combined with setting high requirements, can guarantee success in the formation and consolidation of patriotic attitudes of sailors in military training.

To sum up, it must be ascertained that the process of military education constitutes a very important element in the formation of society's patriotic attitudes and with regard to the methods and forms of implementing these tasks, it can be a model worthy of imitation for schools and work establishments, youth and paramilitary organizations.

FOOTNOTES

1. See K. Kotlowski: "Rzecz o wychowaniu patriotycznym." [On Patriotic Education] Zakład Narodowy Ossolinskich, Wrocław--Warsaw--Kraków--Gdańsk 1974, pp. 138-176.
2. "IX Plenum KC PZPR 15-16 lipca 1982 r. Podstawowe dokumenty i materiały. Sprawy młodzieży." [The PZPR Central Committee's Ninth Plenum, 15-16 July 1982. Basic documents and materials. The problems of the youth.] KiW, Warszawa 1982, p. 19.
3. T. Grzeszczyk: "Disciplina pracy. Problemy społeczno-ekonomiczne i prawne." [Work discipline. Socioeconomic and legal problems] PWE, Warsaw 1978, p. 78.

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COMMANDER OF MECHANIZED TROOPS OFFICERS' SCHOOL REVIEWS ITS ACHIEVEMENTS

Warsaw PRZEGLAD WOJSK LADOWYCH in Polish No 4, Apr 83 pp 5-14

[Article by Brigadier General Leszek Kozlowski, Commandant of the Tadeusz Kosciuszko Mechanized Troops Officers' School: "A Glorious Anniversary"]

[Text] The current year in the history of the Tadeusz Kosciuszko Mechanized Troops Officers' School is something special. The school is the only school of the country's Armed Forces to celebrate its 40th anniversary along with the entire Polish Army. Forty years of existence is a rather dignified milestone, causing one to pause and reflect, to evaluate achievements and make plans for the future. In a man's life, 40 years encompass almost his entire professional and working life.

It is also a significant fact that the first graduates from Sielce and Riazanie hold the most important state and military positions as outstanding party and state activists. Our school is already preparing the third generation of general military leaders. It is theoretically possible to assume that the grandsons of our first wartime graduates will be on the graduation stage in this, our anniversary year.

From Sielce To Wroclaw

Forty years in the life of an institution is a very long period of time for shaping and establishing the school's character; in other words, the molding of the school's point of view. I think that one can unequivocally state today that the oldest school of the country's national Armed Forces, the Tadeusz Kosciuszko Mechanized Troops Officers' School, has just such an individuality. What makes up this individuality and how does it express itself?

In the first place, it is a developed sense of pride and an adherence to its colors and traditions. Both the faculty and the officer cadets realize fully that our school is the cradle of the wartime cadres of all individual corps of the Polish People's Army.

The school was established simultaneously with the first Tadeusz Kosciuszko Infantry Division as an integral part of the division. For this reason, the school is the true standard-bearer of the division's combat traditions, from its first days to the victory in Berlin. It is not inconsequential that more than 2,000 of our graduates took an active part in the struggle with the

Hitlerite invaders from Lenino to Berlin. We are thus the legitimate co-originators and heirs of the Polish People's Army combat traditions as well as of the Tadeusz Kosciuszko tradition, something which is strongly established in the national consciousness.

This great emotional responsibility motivates us to be proud of the deeds and achievements of those who have gone before us.

We can emphasize that pride in our rich traditions is the main source of our attitudes and desires to enrich our current charges even at the cost of the greatest effort and personal sacrifice.

We are also filled with satisfaction that the first officer ranks were attained here by: The First Secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, comrade General of the Army Wojciech Jaruzelski; the Chief of the General Staff of the Polish Army, Combat Arms General Florian Siwicki; the Minister of Administration, Local Economy and Environmental Protection, Division General Włodzimierz Oliwa; the Chief Quartermaster of the Polish Army, Combat Arms General Mieczysław Obiedziński; the head of the Main Office of Combat Training, Division General Wojciech Barański; the head of the Cadre Department of the Defense Ministry, Division General Zygmunt Zieliński; and other generals and officers holding prominent positions in the Polish People's Army.

In the second place, it is a fact that we are a school which trains general military commanders. This is an activity which requires special psychological pre-dispositions and the attainment of an exceptionally extensive field of expertise, a basic familiarity with the methods of training, organization and class conduct and, finally, a master's knowledge of the most modern equipment. It is no accident that our school has been characterized as an institution of strong and courageous people. It is a fact that each of our students makes a great effort during all his studies and develops a close affiliation with the school. It seems to be natural that especially the most difficult periods of life are remembered as the longest and most lasting and remain forever in a person's memory. It is also no accident that a great number of candidates decide to come to our school; many fall by the wayside, but those who remain have an especially authentic affection for the profession of soldiering.

In the third place, the growth of the school in the regional environment is of great importance. The school has been in Wrocław for 36 years. After the University of Wrocław, it is the oldest school in the province of Wrocław. This fact has its own political and military significance. The uniform of the underclassmen has continuously displayed the scenery of the capital of Lower Silesia. The school participates very actively in all aspects of life in the Lower Silesian capital. For this reason, the school has been sincerely accepted by both the city's authorities as well as by the population itself. In repaying the city's kindness and good will, the school contributed in no small way to the removal of rubble and the reconstruction of Wrocław. Thus, for example, in September 1947, underclassmen helped remove rubble from the Olympic Stadium; in April 1948, they arranged and ordered Freedom Square, the plaza in front of the Main Railway Station, and Silesian "Insurrectionist" Avenue. Later, in June of the same year, they took part in the labors

associated with the opening of the New Territories Exhibition. They also worked on the construction of one of the foremost structures of the Lower Silesian Six-year Plan—the Siechnica power plant near Wroclaw. These traditions of cooperation with the city are being continued, e.g., assistance in the construction of the rotunda of Raclawicki Panorama is being rendered today.

The active contacts and cooperation of the school with Wroclaw's other schools have also become a tradition. For several years now, together with Wroclaw's Academy of Physical Education, our school's officers have been permitted to use the academy's facilities. Also, a significant number of the graduates of the Agriculture Academy and Academy of Physical Education have gone through our school. This training was difficult but necessary for later life.

Meetings of the cadre of our school with the workers of the Wroclaw's factories, with the students of higher institutions of learning and with the young people of secondary schools have also become a tradition.

In 1982 alone there were about 70 of these meetings organized and more than 210 officers from the school participated in them.

Another example of the close ties between the school and the city and, at the same time, a great patriotic experience for Wroclaw's inhabitants is the officers' commencement ceremonies, which have often taken place in Grunwald Square and in the Marketplace. Literally all of Wroclaw graduates the school's students.

The joint activity of the school with the civil community is multifarious. The political, social and economic problems of our country, region and city are not alien to the school's faculty and student body.

In the first days after the imposition of martial law, officer cadet sub-units performed important tasks, protected specific sites and patrolled jointly with the militia. In performing these duties, the officer cadets demonstrated their soldierly attitude with understanding for the existing situation, and completely supported the Military Council for National Salvation. The city's inhabitants regarded the officer cadets' patrolling services very favorably.

A number of faculty and officer cadets performed tasks in local operational groups. The school also activated a young adult operational group whose task it was to mobilize a young adults' movement in the area. The cadre also took the local factories under its protection: officers with much experience in party and political work were dispatched.

Officer cadets and activists from the Military Circle of Scout Instructors intensified their activities considerably. This intensification was expressed in tightening cooperation with the Wroclaw Council Headquarters of the Polish Scout Union. The training of scout groups on the school's own grounds continued within the framework of this cooperation. Council Championships in Technical Defense were organized in the province.

The Magnitude Of The Changes

The past four decades have been a period of continued change for the school: the perfection of organizational structures, forms and methods of action, the raising of cadre qualifications, the enrichment of instructional programs, the development of the resource-technical base as the foundation of insuring the most advantageous living and learning conditions for the students. Demonstrating the scope of the affected transformations which the school underwent are those changes from brief courses during the war and the training of personnel on a secondary school level to today's military school totally capable of turning out officers with engineering degrees.

In achieving today's tasks, it is necessary to take a look at the difficult road already behind us. The school has always been able to deal with the requirements of the time.

Today's Mechanized Troops Officers' School is a modern, multi-faculty institution of learning, training graduates on the highest academic levels. We teach graduates in five fields: mechanized troops, military recognition, politics, border patrolling and physical education.

Beyond the above-mentioned fields, 2-year advanced professional courses for officer cadets and professional non-commissioned officers of the mechanized troops and internal military services have been introduced. A Reserve School of Officer Cadets has also been established.

In the fields of mechanized troops and military recognition we teach commanders through a system of alternating courses. These courses consist of an effective combination of theory with practice--instruction in class and then long-term hands-on training in a military unit.

The studies in class allow the officer cadets to acquire basic military, general and technical know-how, and prepare them for executing the duties of commander, student and instructor. This know-how is indispensable to the graduates in commanding first a platoon and then a company.

The political training in the school produces officers with versatile and mature personalities equipped with the necessary sociopolitical, general and military know-how, and skills and standards indispensable to those occupying the leading positions in the party-political apparatus.

In the field of border patrolling, platoon and company commanders, the deputy commanders of watchtowers and senior border controllers at border check points are trained to protect a portion of the state's border, as well as to instruct and teach soldiers in the same field. The 4-year period of instruction is completed under conditions of work in garrison, watchtowers and border troop units.

The field of physical education prepares the graduates to assume the duties of an instructor of physical education who is able to organize and conduct

physical training and sports for soldiers at the squad level. This program is implemented simultaneously by two schools: during the military phase of training by the Mechanized Troops Officers' School and during a special phase by the Academy of Physical Education. Courses in this field also encompass training both in summer and winter sport camps, as well as short-term practice in military units. Students are trained to achieve higher than class II and the title of master of physical education. The organization of studies at the school are subordinated to the attainment of set goals and the complete realization of planned tasks. The general aim of all areas of study is a basic and versatile preparation of our students so that they may perform their duties in two successive officer positions in military units. More specifically, the whole idea is to give the officer cadets a solid foundation of theoretical knowledge.

Main Tasks

The main trend of instructional activity is conducted by the command and instruction cadre, as well as by military and civilian teachers of the academy in planned classes and extracurricular efforts in the form of self-teaching, individual and group classes, and in the activity of learning circles of officer cadets. A very effective, even though not thoroughly used form supporting the main trend of instruction is the activity of party organizations and circles of the Polish Socialist Youth Union and the efforts of social elements of education such as: councils of culture, arbitration by fellow-workers, amateur artistic activity, sporting groups, interest circles, etc. The main tasks accomplished by the school through instruction can be simplified as follows: First, the education of the officer cadets in the spirit of profound patriotism and internationalism and the shaping of patriotic, ideological and involvement attitudes are stressed. In other words, the molding of a feeling of love for and attachment to the fatherland as it is, in all its current political, geographical and coalitional realities is undertaken. This is nothing more than the execution of a soldiers' specific obligations found not only in regulations but also, above all, in the words of the Military Oath. Namely, these are the principles resulting from the programmed provisions of the party and socialist state. The emotional factor is not the most decisive one: an enormous scope of knowledge about the world, our country, people, obligation, legalities and determining factors is equally required. The division of our educational work is rather extensive. Attitudes and behavior are first put to the test most often only in independent work.

Second, the training of a high class of military specialist who is capable of dealing with all the requirements of the modern battlefield is necessary. Simply put, we can stress the following fields of knowledge: great familiarity with the most modern combat equipment and the structure of command for sub-units on the modern battlefield, and the organization of training and living of the sub-unit under garrison and field conditions.

This task is achieved by the following subjects being covered in class: general tactics and the tactics of the various branches of forces; training in fire control and direction; and other technical and general subjects. The

complexity and degree of difficulty in learning at our school aim at achieving the proper results.

We require from our students complete familiarity with the equipment and weapons found in the battalion and the know-how to employ them in any type of combat situation, under various conditions, day and night. Our school is the single institution of specialization which is effectively solving the problems of infantry fire for the Armed Forces' needs.

In the system of instruction at our school, we strongly and consistently observe the principle that he who is not a good soldier cannot be a good officer. We assume as a binding obligation of modern military leadership the idea that the platoon and company commander is the first soldier of his unit. This means that he must be able to teach each of his subordinate soldiers not only their obligations, but also sometimes their jobs. Meeting this requirement is only a small part of our education. Supported by a superb mastery of combat equipment, the officer cadet is able to move on to learning how to organize battle at all levels, from the workforce (crew) to the battalion, including, when necessary, the science of command. In this area, we give our students honest theoretical principles and an indispensable minimum of practice. This could be called practical, hands-on experience. We achieve this both in class as well as during short-term practice exercises at school and then long-term practice exercises in military units.

Instruction Is Becoming Better And Better

As far as instruction techniques at our school are concerned, a prominent place is occupied by the improvement of forms and methods of teaching. In this area we have collected much material from our own activity, from other military schools of our Armed Forces, and from those schools of the Soviet Union and the National People's Army of the German Democratic Republic that are cooperating with us. The point is that any efforts undertaken should achieve the desired results. Our achievements allow us to state that the learning process in our school is realized on a scientific basis and meets all major requirements.

A whole complex of teaching methods was developed for our school; the courses of tactical groups studies were redone and useful models were developed which simulated still other methods.

This is only part of the achievements in instruction. In recent years tendencies toward broadly understood integration in teaching have appeared. This also applies to teaching in large organizations. Among other things, in organizing the learning process, a departure from small groups of individuals to large teams is envisioned. A company or even a school battalion may be the organizational unit resulting during the realization of programmed tasks. The subjects of combat training, including tactics, fire-direction and physical education will definitely be affected by the solutions to the above problems.

The conduct of instruction in a large sub-unit requires a combination of efforts in a single instructional venture on the part of up to a dozen or so

academy teachers and sub-unit commanders. In other words, a simultaneous effort on the part of closely cooperating instruction teams is needed. Perhaps the need to combine the efforts of specialist teams representing various disciplines and subjects can be dropped. These ideas are completely new in the teaching methods of a military school. They are the result of the introduction of technology into the teaching process.

An important element is also the individualization of teaching. It consists in the consideration of differences in the progress of individuals and the adoption of methods to deal with them. These differences may apply to various aspects of officer cadet personality and may, therefore, be difficult to observe.

Thus, instructional activity at the present stage of development requires bold solutions. In the shaping of the sub-unit commander, there is, on the one hand, general, social, military and technical know-how, on the other hand, the knowledge of standards, principles and regulations of procedure. An analysis of the work of the student proves that his activities, to a great extent, are of a practical nature. Therefore, instruction at the school is directed towards developing the efficiency and skills of the officer cadets. The education of the student in technical skill is related to the training of the master in a profession. This requirement is reflected in the content of our teaching plans. Those who are valuable and useful to teaching are those who seek to acquire tremendous amounts of information. Subject content which permits the basic combination of theory with practice and allows the officer cadet to retain a good instrumental efficiency is preferred. At the same time, program evaluation is conducted at every level of study and those materials which provide the least educational and practical work are removed; they are replaced by new materials resulting from the most recent advances in science and technology.

The Foundation of Education

A rationally organized teaching approach is possible if resource and personnel conditions permit. Because of this, emphasis in the school is placed on the preparation of an environment where teaching is to be conducted. This is the basis for creating a modern education system.

This task is regarded in the 1980's as of the highest priority.

The resource-technical base is the foundation of education. Our school already has at its disposal a modern instructional infrastructure which permits the education of our officer cadets in accordance with current requirements. The classroom space, where we have the most modern equipped classrooms for specialization, laboratories, computer center, gymnasiums, swimming pools (both outdoor and indoor equipped with purification systems), is equipped with appliances and facilities which guarantee an education at the highest level.

The school's instruction program also provides for the use of outside facilities which allow the officer cadets the chance for hands-on training in the subjects of general tactics, the tactics of the different branches of the

Armed Forces, fire-direction, physical education, parachuting and technology. We can declare unequivocally that these facilities are enormous laboratories with instructional and scientific research characteristics. Every element of the facility as well as the facility itself has been carefully examined and only thereafter is it recommended for use as a training vehicle. At the same time, the teaching tasks undertaken at one of these facilities must agree with the recommendation and provisions of our education program. It is also necessary to keep in mind that these same facilities considerably influence our organization and education process. It is envisioned that the next two years will see further changes. Currently, new concepts and teaching models are being developed which will shortly be put into practice. The results of recent research have been applied and presented in the most diversified methodological courses for the directors of our school.

Our efforts have been supported by greater learning institutions. The Chief Directorate of Combat Training and the Pomeranian and, especially, the Silesian Military Districts have been very helpful to us. We have thoroughly rebuilt or modernized a number of facilities. Here we have to mention the automated complex of training rifle ranges which is made up of garrison, pistol, small calibre, pneumatic and silhouette rifle ranges, and a range for the exercises of fire crews in combat vehicles, miniaturized rifle fire, and simulated rifle fire. Finally, there are ranges for adjusting the fire from combat vehicles. The firing-range complex permits the simultaneous training of 120 people on the basis of a single program. Currently, work is finishing on the construction of a facility with multiple sectors for range training. These sectors include: the training of crews, combat vehicles, training with weapons of various calibres (combat, training and basic), anti-tank, anti-aircraft and a number of other devices utilized to meet the requirements of fire-training in accordance with the school's program. The size of the facility also permits the training of a group of students of almost battalion strength. This base is a prerequisite for the new organizational solutions applied in the fire-training program.

The basis for tactical training is also new: it creates the conditions for the conduct of tactical exercises up to battalion size. This basis includes: an integrated facility for the infantry training of the individual, the squad and the platoon; a facility for company training; special facilities for engineer and chemical training; a facility for combating tanks at short distances; and a facility for the conduct of city fighting.

The facilities' equipment allows the conduct of training and tactical exercises in accordance with the required program of instruction. The newest technical solutions have been applied here; they permit the simulation of complex combat situations which may occur on a modern battlefield.

A new physical education facility has been finished and activated; it contains an indoor pool, weights, tennis courts, game courts and other things. The school also has a good riding facility and facilities for winter sports.

Our ground and air facility for parachute training plays a very great role in attaining physical prowess and psychological strength. Recent research

indicates that training in our ground parachute facility prepares our cadets well for training in the air. Trainers and simulators, which are used in the facility, have made possible a reduction in the number of jumps from airplanes. This leads to a reduction in the costs of such training.

The Development of the Academic Faculty

The equipping of our training facilities with modern appliances requires their efficient utilization. The point is that they are a source of measurable advantages.

The implementation of a teaching program under the above-mentioned conditions demands the participation of highly qualified teaching and command cadres. We have to stress with great satisfaction that the cadre of our school is always able to meet its tasks at a high level of efficiency. Our cadre's claim is based on proper professional and scholastic preparation; it can independently solve difficult problems. At its current level, the school is undertaking measures to move gradually from its current structure to its target structure, which will correspond fully to the requirements and rank of an academy. Perhaps this is only on the way to reaching complete scholastic maturity on the part of the faculty. The idea of the faculty's scholastic development as one of the elements of the proposed educational system here is subordinated to at least two principles: the wise management of resources and human possibilities. The wise management of human resources is expressed in the concern for the proper choices for faculty membership, especially military academicians. The principle of managing human possibilities is found in the goal-oriented, consistent and programmed effort in the field of planned education. Based on this, the school designates goals, tasks and levels of excellence. Keeping in mind the need to accelerate the development of scholastic personnel, courses in Doctoral Studies for Working People and Correspondence Courses for Undergraduate Studies in Military Pedagogy have been introduced through the efforts of the school and the Academy of the General Staff. This way, officers can raise their professional qualifications and scholastic development without leaving their jobs.

Positive results are also realized by the developed system of taking young command personnel and having them teach classes. Because of this, the basic cycles of subjects are constantly receiving new blood.

The Comprehensive Formation of the Officer Cadet Personality

The profession of a modern officer demands not only extensive and basic sociopolitical and military-related knowledge. The officer must have an almost iron physique and an even stronger psyche. This is an even more serious problem than it would seem at first glance. Everyone knows about the negative results occurring in the processes of civilization. For instance, ecological changes in the environment and the resulting reduction in the sanitary conditions of society lead to a point where young people who are handsome care little about physical ability. Disinformation on character and attitudes is also not very rare.

We focus great attention on the total development of physical culture in its broadest meaning. Our student, in addition to his programmed courses, has real opportunities to participate in all kinds of sporting competitions, both in those which we consider to be defense-oriented like shooting, parachuting, horseback riding, skiing and swimming, as well as in those which we conventionally consider to be recreational sports like badminton and lawn tennis. We also need to emphasize here that we have reached such a level of material and technical provision that beyond programmed courses each officer cadet has the chance to engage in sports according to his individual predisposition and preference.

I believe that this is an important detail which has a fundamental impact on shaping the climate and atmosphere in our school. In maintaining strict control over our programmed courses, we are simultaneously creating the opportunities for the individual choice of active rest and recreation, to include sports which have the potential of setting records. The teaching faculty and the officer cadets have these opportunities; families of professional soldiers are also invited to participate.

Similar events are also occurring in cultural and educational activity. A basic part of the subject matter contained in the "Program for the Development of Culture in the Armed Forces of the Polish People's Republic" is implemented in programmed lectures by qualified personnel of the Culture Department of the Faculty of Sociopolitical Studies. At the same time, attendance at the programmed lectures allows one to attend courses of the State Correspondence Studies of Education and Culture for adults in such fields as politics. This is open to all with regard to politics, but at the commander level only to those interested.

Besides these two principal educational measures, there is rather extensive educational and cultural-amusement activity which focuses on the individual interests and preferences of the officer cadets. It has been developed by amateur artistic teams and circles with interests in a variety of subjects. The entire cultural-educational activity helps very effectively in such subjects as sociopolitics and combat training.

Causal links between the general level of human culture and the humanization of barracks life, the widely understood culture of leadership, technology or, finally, the shaping of interpersonal socialist relations do not require great justification.

Aesthetic training plays an important role in the shaping of officer cadet attitudes. It becomes an inseparable element of the education process. Ideological, moral and patriotic attitudes are formed in this way as is a sensitivity to art and beauty. It allows for interests to be awakened in our officer cadets which appear in the richest and most valuable traits of the personality; it facilitates the development of artistic taste, prepares the officer cadets for public speaking, improves their use of their native language, forms attitudes of involvement and finally serves the all-around perfection of the personality.

Prerequisites for the School's Further Development

Changes with regard to goals and content of education, applied forms and methods of teaching, the preparation of the faculty, technical equipment, methods of administration and organizational structures have determined and will shortly again determine the character of the school. These changes are a function of the development of science and technology within the Armed Forces.

A fundamental goal of further development is the working out and application of such educational, organizational and technical changes which would create still better conditions for the training of our students so that they might be capable of independent thinking and action, innovative, and completely prepared to perform the duties of an officer. The school's efforts are moving in the following directions: the introduction of a better instructional system which will facilitate the provision of the officer cadet with straightforward leadership, general and technical know-how together with a parallel preparation for the execution of practical duties in their first and second service positions. Much space is designated in this system to elements of integration, political intensification, individualization and technicalization of the instruction process. The new training facilities and the technique of their utilization are to play an important role. This includes: the development of scientific research activity which aims at developing optimal learning concepts which will be applicable to hands-on training; the processing of the school's experiences for use by all officer schools and forces in the training of infantry sub-units on the battlefield and their subsequent training for peacetime conditions; the gradual restructuring of subject cycles in the faculties and organizations so that these might be able to facilitate the scholastic development of the school and enhance the effectiveness of teaching; the preparation of highly qualified teachers with a proper scholastic background, which is indispensable to our goals; a further dynamic expansion of the resource-technical base so that it becomes the formulation of the modern technology of teaching--we are proceeding from the premise that this base should contribute to an intensification, optimization and rationalization of teaching; a gradual improvement in the daily life of the officer cadets, teachers and school directors; finally, an improvement in the forms and methods of the officer cadets' ideological, patriotic and cultural education and a consolidation of ties with other schools in Wroclaw.

We are very well aware that despite our successes, we must constantly think about the future and a further improvement of our scholastic and teaching processes. Life is constantly placing new requirements before us. Current and future generations of the school's instructors will have to cope with these tasks. I am convinced of this.

We welcome our 40th anniversary properly and in a soldierly manner. Our entire school--commanders, teachers, officer cadets and civilian employees--is celebrating this anniversary with a feeling of gratitude and respect for those who have gone before us here in this school and for the beautiful traditions which they have created. We will try to continue and develop them as honestly and as best we can for the benefit of the Armed Forces of the Polish People's Republic.

POLAND

BRIEFS

SOLIDARITY SPOKESMAN COMMENTS ON TACTICS--[Remarks by former Solidarity spokesman Janusz Onyszkiewicz to ARD correspondent Claus Richter in Warsaw; date not given; in Polish with superimposed German translation--recorded--dw]--As long as there is no freedom of opinion, the underground will continue to exist. It is the current goal of the trade union to show the government that this country cannot be governed against society. Those in power must come round to a dialogue, and Solidarity would be an indispensable partner. The tactics used by the trade union are: passive resistance and refusal to cooperate on all levels. This can be successful, as is shown by the creation of the new trade unions which, as before, are rejected by most of the workers. Demonstrations as an instrument of pressure are outdated. Readiness to go into the streets has greatly declined, but it would be wrong to interpret this as approval of the government. It is not true that one side is gaining what the other is losing. The voice of Solidarity continues to be heeded with visible results. [Text] [DW051119 Hamburg ARD Television Network in German 2130 GMT 4 Oct 83]

CSO: 2300/23

ANDREI MEETS MOROCCO'S KING HASSAN IN NEW YORK

AU061432 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 1 Oct 83 p 6

[Text] Comrade Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs and head of our country's delegation to the 38th Session of the UN General Assembly, was received in New York by King Hassan II of Morocco.

On this occasion, the Romanian minister extended to King Hassan II a cordial message and best wishes for health and personal happiness as well as wishes for the friendly Moroccan people's peace and prosperity, on behalf of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

The Moroccan sovereign thanked the minister for the message and asked him to extend to President Nicolae Ceausescu warm and friendly greetings, best wishes for health and happiness, and wishes for the friendly Romanian people's prosperity and progress.

During the talk, the two sides expressed the common desire to further develop the good relations of friendship and cooperation between Romania and Morocco and also broached certain international topics.

CSO: 2700/7

EMPHASIS ON PACKAGING, RATHER THAN CONTENT, OF FILMS DEPLORED

Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 25 Sep 83 p 4

[Article by Radu Georgescu: "The Creators and the Public of the Film of Actuality"]

[Excerpts] Actuality is the principal sphere of manifestation of our cinematography: socialist construction, with all the aspects involved--political, ideological and economic--but subordinated to a principled task, the formation of the human consciousness, raising the level of awareness of men to a higher plane, cultivating the specific intellectual character of the Romanian people is--undoubtedly--the front on which the principal battle of filmmakers involved in what we call the "film of actuality" must take place.

Obviously, in a single film of this type, which lasts about one and one-half hours, all the aspects of such a theme, with such overwhelming complexity, cannot be treated and, in no way, can they be resolved. The filmmakers and the film-watchers know this fact very well. Our movie-goers today are much more sophisticated than those of a few decades ago. A proof of this is the fact that film-watchers in our country reject foreign films which bring big "box-office receipts" in the West (category B films, not films of great artistic value).

This informed and competent public cannot be offered cinematographic productions in which the quantity of artistic truth and truth of life (usually weak) is notable for its improbability, by the lack of connection with its real intellectual requirements. We have said here the truth of life and artistic truth. Let us call it sincerity, for short. The lack of sincerity on the part of the authors of some films "of actuality" has been evident for a number of years. More than once, unfortunately, our cinematographic criticism has been obliged to draw the attention of the filmmakers to a recipe which they are currently using since the least resistance in the face of the real tasks assigned to them characterizes the behavior of some of the authors of the films of actuality. The world which appears on their screens is, at best, made up of persons in positions of leadership; the "drama" is based on relations among these people, exclusively on their personal problems: An enterprise director has become conservative and cowardly and opposes the technical progress represented by a young or not so young engineer who will impose justice only after he comes very near to an excommunicatory punishment.

In the films for youths and with youths we often have graduates who go to the provinces and the countryside and who do not want to remain there but do remain because a great love appears which reveals the aims of this graduate in the general framework of socialist construction. Or on a construction site we find problems represented by some recalcitrant youths who have come out of reform schools or are even victims of the obscurantist influences of sects, etc. (There is no need for concrete examples, both the filmmakers and, unfortunately, the film-watchers know them very well).

In general, in the films of actuality (with some few, laudable, exceptions), the very people who do not represent the majority of the public or who do not represent their real aspirations and needs become the principal characters and the workers and peasants who toil and live a life with real problems become a mass of extras, manipulated by more or less awkward, second-rate directors, to give local color and authenticity to a film which is devoid of probability and sincerity. This makes the public, an excellent observer, take the proper attitude, immediately, in regard to this film.

The production of this series of films with false problems, made according to the "recipe", has led to a search for some solutions which would cover up their improbability. We observe these "solutions" on different levels but they all lead to the same goal: the obtaining of an easy box-office "success" (even if this proves, in the final analysis, to be harmful on the intellectual level because it does not contribute, in any way, to the cultural education of the public. It is also harmful on the economic level since it is the occasion for the expenditure of many millions [of lei] in an absolutely ineffective manner, thus blocking the production of another film which, perhaps, might be better from all points of view.)

The actors represent one of these "solutions". It is true and it is a well-known fact that we have a fine school for actors and a great number of actors of universal stature. These actors are asked to play inappropriate, unconvincing roles, both to arouse the interest of the public by the presence of their names on the billboard and to provide, with their great talent, a natural note to roles which are unnatural, to say the least.

We must acknowledge that the Institute for Theatrical and Cinematographic Arts has produced, year after year, some very talented directors and cameramen, with great skills in making a film image resemble a work of art. But there has been more talk, in regard to the films of actuality, about the exceptional quality of the work of the cameraman and of the image and much less about the lack of sincerity of the respective film. Fortunately, in recent times, the film critics have not allowed themselves to be deceived by the packaging, no matter how beautiful it might be, and have sought to speak about the content. (However, an explanation is necessary in this regard: The critics took this attitude after the public demonstrated that it cannot be deceived, by punishing with indifference films devoid of artistic truth, no matter how artistic their image might be).

Therefore, there must be a new and active understanding, on the part of the creators and producers, both of their own trades and their artistic and civic obligations, and of the real needs of the great public, of that public which also pays for unsuccessful production, by buying tickets.

ROMANIA

MEASURES FOR CAREER ADVANCEMENT OF WOMEN

Bucharest MUNCA DE PARTID in Romanian Aug 83 pp 7-10

[Unattributed article: "An Important Program of Measures for the Even More Permanent Promotion of Women"]

[Text] An eloquent expression of the party leadership's constant concern with steadfastly implementing the decisions of the 12th party congress and of the indications and guidelines formulated by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu aimed at increasing women's role in Romania's political, social and economic life, the program on the selection, training and promotion of women for leadership jobs during this five-year plan, as recently approved by the RCP Central Committee Political Executive Committee, brings new dimensions to the activity of the party organs and organizations for carrying out these desirables.

Representing one of the basic options of our party's cadre policy, at the same time the new program reflects continuation of the political-organizational and social-cultural measures at a higher level for increasing women's participation in Romania's social-economic life and an assignment of greater responsibilities belonging to the party organs and organizations in carrying out this act of deep social equity. It is a fact that in this regard the concerns have intensified, with a large number of women with appropriate political and vocational training having been promoted to various jobs, women who have fulfilled the duties entrusted to them with good results. Compared with 1979, women presently represent a greater percentage of the leadership organs in the party, mass and public organs, in state organs, in worker's councils and in other diverse responsible jobs in the social-economic units, particularly at the basic levels in the sectors where they hold an important place in total worker personnel.

Evaluating the progress recorded in this regard, the party leadership has brought out that some party organs and organizations, leaders of ministries, centrals and industrial enterprises and agricultural units still have not taken consistent and exacting action in order to know, select and promote a greater number of women to various leadership jobs in full agreement with the tasks established as well as with the big possibilities which exist.

On these grounds and bearing in mind the more and more important role of women in our society and the value increases which must be produced in the process of improving the activity of selecting, training and promoting them into leadership

jobs, the new program outlines precise directions of action for the party organs and organizations.

With this prospect, the requirement for working out our own measures which would create optimum conditions for implementing the program until the 13th party congress in general lines is in the foreground of activity for the party organs and organizations. Making a listing of jobs into which women are to be promoted, closely correlated with tasks determining how many, as well as setting precise schedules for solving each task are actions which must be undertaken in particular. In this context it is necessary to review the reserve of cadres for all jobs within the listing as well as the subordinate units, taking the necessary steps so that the percentage of women in their organization is at least 40 percent, compared with the current 32 percent.

Concerned with implementing the new indications strictly, the county, municipal, city and commune party committees are being called on to adopt structural measures which would bring an increase in the number of women accepted into the party from among the workers, foremen and technicians, cadres with higher and secondary studies from the enterprises, agricultural units, research institutes, education, culture and health protection, with solid professional, political-ideological knowledge, who have proven to have organizational and leadership aptitudes in their activity and have proven to be highly responsible in fulfilling tasks. At the same time, the party organs in the university centers will give greater attention to head the work of acceptance in such a way so that at least 50 percent of the total number of students accepted into the party are women.

Following the same line of concerns, the county, municipal and city party committees will take action with greater firmness in order to insure complete fulfillment of the task of promoting women into instructor jobs in the party apparatus within six months, thus creating conditions so that in the coming stage the ones who have asserted themselves as active militants on the front of implementing party and state decisions and improving the work of guidance and checking will be entrusted with higher responsibilities.

In that same spirit we shall move to improving the composition of the groups of public instructors by including a greater number of women in them so that they represent at least 35-40 percent, with the prospect of promoting them into party organs and apparatus, mass and public organizations and leadership jobs in the state organs and economic units.

In order to answer another commandment established by the party leadership, according to which at least 35-40 percent of those taking courses in the inter-county party schools in the 1983-84 school year are women, the party organs and organizations will reexamine the proposals of candidates for these schools in all the courses, of course taking action in time in order to insure the number of women provided in the program adopted by the RCP Central Committee Political Executive Committee.

Yet another proof of the concern and faith which the party leadership has in the capability and opportunities for women to assert themselves in the leadership of social life is the measure to establish a correspondence course, lasting

1 year and 6 months, within the institute for training leadership cadres in the economy and state administration at the Stefan Gheorghiu Academy where, according to indications, 80-85 percent of the total number of those attending the courses are to be women.

It is one of the generous chances created for promoting women, for the utilization of which the county, municipal and city party committees must carry out intense work even during the stage of selecting candidates to involve and convince the women who could become part of them, to cultivate ambition and the courage to enter a school for forming leadership qualities and to develop competence.

Since a better correlation is being sought for training cadres among women with the needs of the economy, the party organs and organizations will closely check and take action so that, starting with the 1983-84 school year, women represent at least 80 percent of those attending courses at the schools for foremen in the branches where women are the majority of worker personnel, while there should be at least 20 percent in the other branches.

In agreement with the program provisions, in the coming period, including on the occasion of the meetings and conferences for reports and elections preceding the 13th party congress, one of the concerns with important consequences for the place which women hold in political life lies in increasing the number of those acting in the county, municipal, city and commune committees as well as in the committees and bureaus of the party organizations in enterprises, agricultural units, with their representing at least 35 percent, compared with the current 32 percent. Special attention is to be given to the units in light and food industry, in trade, cooperatives, health, education and other sectors of activity where women form the majority, with their percentage in the party organs to correspond to the percentage they represent in total worker personnel.

In accordance with the tasks established in the program, the percentage of women in the bureaus of the county, municipal, city and commune committees in the next two years of the current five-year plan is to be between 32-37 percent, compared with the present 28-31 percent.

A greater emphasis in the overall measures which must be taken is to be placed on resolving that indication aimed at the presence of at least two women on the secretariats of the county and municipal party committees and the one stating that the first secretary of one of the secretaries or one of the deputy secretaries should be women on the city and commune committees and the committees in the enterprises, institutes and agricultural units, respectively.

Proving consistency in total application of all these important provisions included in the program, fulfillment of the task according to which the percentage of women in the salaried party apparatus at all levels should rise by the end of 1985 from the current 16.8 percent to at least 30 percent is to be insured.

Substantial increases in the percentage of women also are to be achieved among salaried activists in the trade unions, Union of Communist Youth as well as in the people's councils.

Ministries and other central institutes will take regular steps appropriately in order to provide for increasing the number of women promoted in the total leadership jobs, which should represent 27 percent compared with the present 6 percent in the next 2 years.

Also, the bureaus of the county party committees are being called on to establish measures which would have women occupying more than 30 percent of total leadership jobs at the level of centrals, enterprises, agricultural units and cooperative units and institutes, compared with the present 14.4 percent, firmly applying the indicator whereby both the director as well as party secretary generally should be women in the units where women are in the majority by the end of 1983.

Militating for consistent implementation of the program for selection, training and promotion of women into leadership jobs, the party organs and organizations and the mass and public organs will continually watch that the women who are entrusted with these responsibilities on a priority basis are from among the workers, technicians, foremen, those with higher studies coming from workers, who have good vocational, political-ideological training and the experience needed for competent leadership of party and social-economic activity, fulfilling completely the criteria established in the party statute, in the decisions and instructions of the RCP CC and the current demands formulated by the party's secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu. Broadening the activity directed toward increasing women's place and role, as determined by the new program adopted by the RCP Central Committee Political Executive Committee as well as increasing its effectiveness urgently mean greater involvement of the bureaus of the county party committees in the work of guidance and direct help for all the women newly promoted into various leadership jobs, for their fast entry into the duties and formation of a dynamic working style.

What can have greater practical value is turning to good account the experience gained by some party organs and organizations which have assigned the task for guiding these women to basic cadres, which have organized separate instruction for them, depending on the type of activities they are carrying out, exchanges of experience with those holding similar jobs and periodic meetings.

Clearly, a study and discussion of the content of the program at all the county, municipal, city and commune party committees, in the mass and public organizations, in the ministries and institutes, in centrals with cadres and departments which have well-defined responsibilities in the area of the party's cadre policy and regular analysis of the way in which it is being implemented will bring out specific ways and means for implementing them fully, giving new value to women's participation in the leadership of all Romania's political and social-economic life and an even more lasting support for asserting them.

8071

CSO: 2700/311

RFE CLAIMS ON TALES OF EMIGREES REFUTED

AU040917 [Editorial Report] Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian on 29 September on page 2 carries a 1,300-word article by Ilie Tanasache titled: "The Latest Inventions on the 'Calumny Wavelength!'" Using sharp language, at times tinged with irony and sarcasm, the author attempts to prove that three cases of "so-called mistreatment" in Romania purported by the station's broadcasters were either false or pure fabrication.

The first case involves a certain refugee Ion Alexe, who stated that he could no longer stand "the laziness, lies, corruption, and terror in Romania." The author cites courtroom proof to show that this Ion Alexe was nothing but a petty criminal "who stole 111,973 lei from the common fund of the tenants in his apartment block."

The second case involves a certain pensioner Dumitru Mircescu, who has been feuding for years with another pensioner in the Bucharest courts over the exact location and size of two neighboring grave plots in a cemetery and was sentenced to pay a fine of 3,800 lei. The author claims the station is trying to "turn this minor case into a political one" for lack of anything significant to broadcast, in step with the station's known practice of "making mountains out of molehills."

The third case, involving a certain Ion Calapa from a sewage network material enterprise near Bucharest, is a pure fabrication, the author states. "There is no such person or enterprise in or near Bucharest."

The article concludes on a note of satisfaction for having "unmasked the gross lies of Radio Free Europe's champions of calumny."

CSO: 2700/7

PSYCHIATRIST HAILED FOR 'HUMANITARIAN VIEWS'

Bucharest FLACARA in Romanian 9 Sep 83 p 18

[Interview with Prof Dr Petre Branzei, director of the Socola Clinical Hospital, by Cici Iordache-Adam: "A Humanitarian View of Mental Disorders"; date not specified; passages enclosed in slantlines printed in boldface]

[Text] He was born of peasant parents on 28 November 1916 in the Tibanesti Commune, Vaslui County. A licentiate of the Faculty of Medicine at Iasi, class of 1943. A doctor of medical science, the head of the department of psychiatry, the director of the Socola Clinical Hospital. The author of 220 scientific works and treatises, many published or sent abroad, promoting original views and methods of treatment and social and health assistance for mental disorders; the latest--"Viitorul Psihiatriei" [The Future of Psychiatry]--appeared in 1982. A WHO expert for mental health, a director of the Iasi EURO/WHO pilot studies base for mental health (the first and, for the present, the only one in the socialist countries). A member of the Higher Health Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania, a member of many specialized national medical societies and associations in several countries (France, Belgium, Canada, the United States) and many international societies and bodies for psychosomatic medicine, the International Society of Neuroendocrinology, the World Association of Psychiatry.... Honored with the "23 August" Order, fifth class, and the "Health Merit" Order, second class.

[Iordache-Adam] We confess that the thought of this conversation with Prof Dr Petre Branzei, one of the pillars on which the Romanian school of psychiatry is solidly supported (and not only the Romanian school but also the progressive international school), came to us in a moment of profound mental upset, after viewing the American film and the Bucharest National's stage production of "One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest." There is there, in the work of art, besides a staggering artistic message, the drama of a medical branch and a science, the drama and the contradictions in which contemporary psychiatry is now struggling. To which the Romanian scientist, the Romanian physician, sets himself in opposition, trying to prescribe on a world level a new concept, confident in man, but also in medicine.

We found him, the same sober physician, straight as a statue, seemingly the embodiment of the myth and legend created around his strong personality, we found him at his desk, in the office that he has entered daily, as physician and director, for over 20 years. In the office, examining patients. Patients whom we regarded as coming "ambulatorily," as people say, coming from home, being in street clothes, not in a hospital "uniform," not in hospital gowns and slippers. And yet, we find, they are inmates; this fact, apparently without importance, or perhaps even eccentric, is part of the therapeutic conception promoted by the psychiatrist.

Question What does psychiatry as a science and as therapy represent, in fact, for you, Comrade Professor?

Answer It is both a matter of right (it is a question of the status of the mental patient) and one of sociology and psychology; it is medicine of the mind, if you will. As far back as in the first years of college, as an intern here at Socola, where I lived in the same area as the mental patient and took care of mental patients, I intuited the importance of the social factor in the structure of man's personality and, in consequence, his state of health or of illness. A student and continuer of the Socola school of psychiatry, created by Professors C. I. Parhon and Leon Ballif, from 1939 to the present, I have always worked in the field of neurology and psychiatry, concerning myself both with the investigation of the causes and the treatment of mental disorders and with the organization of psychiatric assistance. As a researcher, I have always oriented myself toward the study of the biopsychosocial interrelations in the determinism of mental disorders, an orientation concretized initially in the doctoral thesis on "The Role of the Mental Condition in the Consumption of Energy." Later, clinical and experimental studies oriented me by preference toward the psychopathology and epidemiology of mental disorders and toward their social implications. In 1960, and especially after 1965, my works on the /dynamic three-dimensional, biopsychosocial/, and, at the same time, unitary /aspect/ of psychiatry began to appear. A concept with which I have gone everywhere, to all the international scientific meetings, as well as in specialized publications throughout the world, to which I have access, in general, as a WHO expert. This in order to impose a scientific substantiation of contemporary psychiatry as a subsystem of the medical sciences, because, in the last three decades, there have appeared not only contradictory but also downright antihuman currents, theories and opinions that are leading it toward a veritable crisis, into an impasse that can do a great disservice to the mental health of mankind. In some countries, there has even been a shift toward an "/anti-psychiatric nihilism/", which denies even the existence of disorders and, in consequence, alleges the uselessness of psychiatric assistance, with asylums and hospitals for mental patients being abolished. At the International Congress of Psychotherapy in Oslo, in 1973, at which we once again advanced our new concept, which contains a realistic and dialectical view regarding the mental patient, on hearing all sorts of theories and opinions, we realized that a big international battle is being fought, a battle of ideas, in which, however, ideology, philosophy and politics are involved in undermining psychiatry. However, on the basis of long ecological-epidemiological scientific studies, it can be stated with certainty that mental disorders express a focalization of causes of general morbidity and of negative social factors. Their

manifestations change continually, under the influence of the economic, cultural, scientific and technical factors, producing changes in the human ecology. I am optimistic; I am nevertheless convinced that psychiatry will continue to be a medical discipline connected with the anthropological sciences in this field and that the progress of knowledge will be fertile in therapeutic effectiveness proper.

[Question] Can you explain to us in more detail what the theories advanced and the contradictions of psychiatry are?

[Answer] Some see it only biologically, others only psychologically, as Freudian--and hence other theories regarding the alienation of the individual and the inability of medicine to save him, proposing all sorts of religious remedies, of forms of agnostic manifestation of an occult orientation. Others only socially, asserting that there is no disorder but only a reaction (to the stresses and the forms of social organization in which man is obliged to live). And consequently, psychiatry should no longer be considered a medical discipline but something else. With the patients being segregated from society, it is not necessary to bother with them! Recently publishing in the prestigious international periodical ACTA PSYCHIATRICA BELGICA a work on our biopsychosocial concept, an integrative concept of the human being, we firmly raised our voice in defense of psychiatry as a medical discipline capable of preventing, treating and curing mental disorders. In this regard, too, it should be borne in mind that current Romanian psychiatry is evolving along the traditional scientific, deterministic and progressive lines of Romanian medicine, psychology and sociology, and in this constellation the Socola school has maintained a polarizing and creative character of its own.

I am even irritated that the Union of Societies of Medical Sciences in our country did not see fit beforehand to send representatives and papers of our psychiatry to the international congress in Vienna, held in June of this year.

I am indignant, especially as here, at our place, at Socola, as, in fact, in the hospitals throughout the country, there have been working visits by many specialists from all over the world, even many American specialists, famous professors like Norman Brill from Los Angeles (in 1971), Prof Dr Michel Laxenaire from Nancy, France (in 1974), Dr Adolfo Gamberini, the director of the Center for Mental Hygiene in Forli, Italy (in 1973), Prof Dr Jan Bastiaas from Leyden, Holland (also in 1973), Prof Dr Leo A. Kaprio, the director of the EURO/WHO Bureau, in 1974, academician Dr J. Titeca and Dr Ph. Caille (the latter two among many other participants in the Scientific Session on the Interdisciplinary Relations of Psychiatry, which was held in Iasi in 1975) and, very recently, Dr D. Lambo, the deputy director general of WHO--to list just a few of the most prestigious ones. They had the possibility of seeing what patients we have in the hospital and how our concept of complex biopsychosocial therapy goes in medical practice.

[Question] We too have been trying, for a long time, to ask you this: How is your theory of the /total man/--which approaches in a dialectical sense but is not identical, as you have indicated, to Marx's concept--expressed, how does it turn up in the organization of psychiatric assistance and in the therapeutics of mental disorders?

[Answer] It is as simple as ABC, but it must be thought out and applied. It is prosaic, but for psychiatry it is very important to know the man, the patient from all viewpoints. If you do not know how he sleeps, how he eats, his troubles, you cannot help him, cannot either diagnose him properly or treat him properly. Therefore, you should investigate the patient three-dimensionally--should know well his biological condition, his mental condition (by means of multiple and complex scientific examinations and tests) and, obviously, the environment in which he lives, his living, working and family conditions. (Our concept starts first from the fact that there is no disorder without an organic substratum, which is demonstrated by long clinical and experimental studies, to which we have devoted whole decades of work without pause.) All these things presuppose a team, presuppose a multidisciplinary staff of physicians and psychologists, presuppose a team activity performed with tenacity and devotion, with a two-way opening. From the hospital to society (for the recovery of the patients and their return to social life) and from society to the hospital (which should effect their reintegration in a humanitarian way). The physician and psychologist that we train is a civic activist.

[Question] And how do you achieve this two-way opening? How many patients have you cured and what happens to them after leaving the hospital?

[Answer] If you take the dynamics of the Socola Clinical Hospital, you will see that, out of 12,000 admissions per year, the percentage of those recovered is very high, even 90 and over 90 percent for some disorders. The death rate is below 1 percent, a respect in which we are competitive. Let me specify that the so high number of inmates is due to the fact that many return two to three times for treatment during the same year. The serious psychoses, the severe mental disorders that were caused by other social illnesses like pellagra, syphilis, tuberculosis, toxi-infections and septicemia, have disappeared as a result of the disappearance of the social squalor that caused them. Schizophrenia, manic-depressive psychoses, affective psychoses and epilepsy, these disorders of an endogenous (internal) nature, have been stabilized; their genetic origin cannot be excluded. The psychoses with exogenous, external causes are practically gone. /Reactions/, improperly called /neuroses/, come to us.

[Question] Since, therefore, all day long, we live under the specter of neuroses, we are usually diagnosed as suffering from a neurosis at any tiredness, at any headache, at any insomnia, at any reaction from a conflictual situation on the job.... Why is that a neurosis?

[Answer] Many qualitatively different components, several disease groups, enter into this notion of neurosis. You see, you find the true neurosis--an endogenous disorder--in a certain personality structure, with a strained heredity that favors biological decompensation. You cure schizophrenia sooner than such an ailment, but you can improve it. It is true that the social factor is also of importance in decompensation. Then, the syndrome of nonadaptation or maladaptation, as it has come to be known in the specialized language, in relation to the working or family environment and, finally, the phenomenon of over-stress. There is also the situational neurotic reaction, which is a strictly psychological phenomenon, which is not a mental disorder proper; it is a reaction of adaptation to an existential time, to certain conditions of existence.

And then, wrongly diagnosed, how can the statistics on neuroses not grow?! However, they do not correspond to reality. In the diagnosis of neurosis, which is a facade, we find diabetes, tuberculosis, severe somatic illnesses.... If only for this, in order to correctly and completely make the respective diagnosis, for which very laborious investigations are necessary, the clinical hospital for psychiatry must be maintained. Imagine that in Italy and other countries, in conformity with those theories about which I told you above, uttered, unfortunately, by physicians, some even great scientists, asylums and hospitals for chronic patients have been abolished, filling the cities, the streets with those poor wretches, who no longer have the proper treatment or even a place to be secure, in order to bring peace to their families and the social environment.

[Question] Comrade Professor, let us return to your three-dimensional, biopsychosocial concept as a means of treatment, of medical therapy. How does it go?

[Answer] Do not think that Socola was also like this 20 years ago, to take us further back. New pavilions have appeared and everything is organized in accordance with this view, as a biopsychosocial complex, well known on a European level. It is a complex in which there are laboratories, treatment rooms, living quarters, with a central nave, with 400 seats, located in the latest and most recently built pavilion (put in operation a few years ago), in which personnel and patients gather together weekly--on Friday--so that we may perform /agoratherapy/, that is, expanded group therapy, which is unique in the country and which is applied in few places in Europe. We begin to discuss, starting with simple things, whom we eat with, how the preceding day went, the personnel are criticized or praised....

(We shudder, we can no longer follow the professor, the images from "One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest" return to us, obsess us.)

The therapeutic effects are extraordinary; there recently came some Dutch physicians who did not quite believe until they witnessed such an agora. Patients who do not speak to us at all in the beginning become less inhibited and speak, their daily life, their condition begin to concern them.

(The professor convinces us and diverts us from the thought that dominates us, from the image of the "cuckoos," of the inmates in the American asylum and of the assistance--an asylum, a jail, schizophrenia that torments them. He convinces us with charts, acquainting us with the condition before and after therapy, before and after many complex treatments, such as ergotherapy, occupational therapy and medication, with real work, done by healthy and normal people for the hospital's benefit and remunerated as is each one's due from the unit's profits, being the first step toward the social reintegration of those recovered. That is, cured.)

Then, you saw, our patients stay in rooms furnished like at home and not like in a hospital, which, again, is part of the therapeutic concept. Unfortunately, many of those recovered have relapses due to the environment, to prejudice and to social elements insensitive to the resolution of the working and living problems of some of them. Directors of units who no longer want to employ them

after such confinement in a hospital for mental disorders, people who, at any mistake and at any reaction, remind them they they were at Socola.... Consequently, in our constructivist concept we put a big accent on the activity of civic education, through the Red Cross, through the organizations of the FDUS /Socialist Democracy and Unity Front/, so that precisely these people will not be alone in the world in a world so social and humanitarian as ours.

[Iordache-Adam] We leave Socola, parting company with the great psychiatrist, as after real psychotherapy. The professor knew nothing about our thoughts regarding the work of art, we did not say anything about it, nor do we know if he is familiar with it.

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BRIEFS

UN POPULATION FUND OFFICIAL--Bucharest, 6 Oct (AGERPRES)--A delegation of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA), led by Dr Nafis Sadik [spelling as received], UN assistant secretary-general and UNFPA assistant director, paid a visit to Romania. During the visit the delegation was received by Suzana Gadea, chairman of the Council for Socialist Culture and Education, and had working interviews at the headquarters of the National Commission on Population and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. [Text] [AU061807 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1655 GMT 6 Oct 83]

POPESCU CONDUCTS IDEOLOGICAL TALKS--Bucharest, 6 Oct (AGERPRES)--Now on a visit to Spain, Dumitru Popescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, rector of the "Stefan Gheorghiu" Academy had an interview at the headquarters of the Steering Committee of Marxist Research in Madrid when views were exchanged on current questions related to the Marxist social and political thinking, to the confrontations of ideas in the contemporary world concerning the renewing transformation of society, the phenomena of economic and political crisis on a world scale. The rector of the "Stefan Gheorghiu" Academy also had talks with researchers in Marxist theory at the foundation's Valencia branch. [Text] [AU062059 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1930 GMT 6 Oct 83]

NETHERLANDS MILITARY SHIPS VISIT--Bucharest, 6 Oct (AGERPRES)--The Dutch military ships "De Ruyter" and "Van Kinsbergen" called at the port of Constanta. The chief of the march, Rear-Admiral C. H. deBrainich von Brainich Felth, accompanied by a group of Dutch officers paid formal calls on Thursday on the mayor of the municipality of Constanta and the commander of the military marine. [Text] [Spellings of Dutch names as received] [AU061804 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1656 GMT 6 Oct 83]

PRC ENVOY ADDRESSES MEETING--Bucharest, 8 Oct (AGERPRES)--A Romanian-Chinese friendly meeting took place in the commune of Muntemi-Buzau, Ialomita County (south of Romania), on 8 October devoted to the 34th anniversary of the proclamation of the Chinese People's Republic. Speaking about the significance of the event were Gheorghe Ghita, hero of socialist labour, chairman of the "Romanian-Chinese Friendship" Producer Cooperative Farm in the locality, and Li Zewang, ambassador of the People's Republic of China in Bucharest. The speakers highlighted the great achievements scored by People's Republic of China under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party in building the

socialist society as well as the lasting links of friendship established between the RCP and the CCP, between the two countries and peoples, with emphasis on the decisive role of the summit interviews in Bucharest and Beijing in the steady amplification and diversification of the Romanian-Chinese relations of friendship and collaboration on multiple planes.

[Text] [AU081757 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1657 GMT 8 Oct 83]

PUNGAN MEETS U.S. SECRETARY OF COMMERCE--Bucharest 10 Oct, AGERPRES--On October 6, Vasile Pungan, Romanian minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, and Malcolm Baldrige, secretary of commerce of the United States, the heads of the two delegations to the Ninth Session of the Joint Romanian-U.S. Commission, conducted talks during which they approached aspects of the current stage of the economic relations between Romania and the United States of America. [Text] [AU061806 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1654 GMT 6 Oct 83]

ANTIFASCIST VETERANS VISIT USSR--[Unattributed report: "Guests of Soviet Veterans"]--A delegation of the Romanian Committee of Former Fighters and Veterans of the War Against Fascism headed by Radu Tanase, the committee's deputy chairman, has been in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Soviet War Veterans Committee. The delegation was received at the Soviet War Veterans Committee, where it was told about the participation of Soviet veterans in the struggle for peace and disarmament, about the preparations to celebrate the 40th anniversary of victory in the Great Patriotic War, and about the work of the committee and its sections. The guests made a trip to Kiev and visited memorials to the Soviet servicemen who fell in the struggle against fascism. In the Ukrainian capital the Romanian comrades were warmly welcomed by twice Hero of the Soviet Union Comrade A.F. Fedorov, deputy chairman of the committee. At the concluding talks in the committee the members of the delegation of Romanian antifascists voiced confidence that Soviet and Romanian veterans will continue to act in united formation in the struggle against the threat of nuclear war and for peace and security throughout the world. [Text] [PM061146 Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 6 Oct 83 Second Edition p 3]

CSO: 2020/3

KOSOVO LC OFFICIAL ON ALBANIAN PROPAGANDA

LD042244 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1028 GMT 4 Oct 83

[Text] Sarajevo, 4 Oct (TANJUG)--Sarajevo's OSLOBODJENJE today carries an interview with Ilijaz Kurtesi, president of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee, on the realization of the LCY's political platform in the development of socialist self-management, brotherhood and unity and fellowship in Kosovo.

A month and a half ago, Kurtesi said, we had a discussion in the provincial committee on the realization of the LCY platform in Kosovo. We found that the trends were positive, which was primarily due to the struggle of the League of Communists and all organized socialist forces. At the same time we defined our major obligations and tasks, because the situation in which we find ourselves still calls for extensive activity.

With regard to the political-security situation I can say that positive elements are in evidence. Also, the vast majority of working people and citizens have understood the seriousness of the enemy's attempt, the seriousness of the attempted counterrevolution and the irredentist phenomena and tendencies. There are a growing number of people, citizens who agree with the political stances concerned and oppose the enemy not only verbally but also actively, in a concrete manner, to uncover the enemy phenomena, slogans, behavior... [TANJUG ellipsis] we think that this is where the basic power lies. These questions call for more work and dedication.

Asked about the present situation concerning propaganda from Albania and whether Tirana had drawn any lessons from these positive trends in Kosovo, Ilijaz Kurtesi said that they had not drawn many lessons. On the contrary, he stressed, the more successful we are in stabilizing conditions, the more nervous they are in Tirana with regard to their propaganda, which is not abating and which at times gains in intensity and is identical and coincides with the propaganda spread by the most reactionary emigre, enemy circles abroad and does all it can, by distorting facts, quoting our own reports and interpreting the condition, problems and situation of the Albanian nationality in Yugoslavia and Kosovo, to portray the situation in Yugoslavia to its own people as increasingly grave and bad. I think that the aim of this propaganda is to hide their own shortcomings, their own problems. It is likely that there is some sort of justification, as far as they are concerned, for it acting as it is. I

personally think that such propaganda aggravates and exacerbates the conditions in the development of cooperation between Yugoslavia and Albania. We are interested in developing good-neighborly cooperation both for the sake of the preservation of peace and security in the Balkans and Europe and in order to enable people to create a better life for themselves by means of their work and cooperation and this cannot be achieved unless both sides show this interest in their relations.

Our information media, especially in Pristina, are making a certain effort to explain the essence and aims of Albanian propaganda. I think that it would be a good thing if in this respect we aimed to excel even more. Also, we do not talk extensively enough about this in the Socialist Alliance and do not keep working people and citizens sufficiently informed. In addition to the press there is need for the living word so that the uninformed or those who have fallen prey to such propaganda may also have a clear and realistic idea of the aims of the anti-Yugoslav propaganda from Tirana, Ilijaz Kurtesi said in his interview for OSLOBODJENJE.

CSO: 2800/22

SARAJEVO PAPER ASSESSES FOREIGN PRESS COMMENT ON MUSLIMS' TRIAL

LD091507 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1038 GMT 9 Oct 83

[Text] Sarajevo, 9 Oct (TANJUG)--In today's edition, Sarajevo's OSLOBODJENJE carried a commentary in connection with the malicious and tendentious writings in certain foreign papers about the position of Muslims and adherents to the Islamic faith in our country. The immediate cause is an article published in the Pakistani daily KHYBER MAIL.

The commentary, headlined "Monstrous Judgment of the Trial," says that the basic characteristic of such articles, which are based principally on the recent trial of Muslim nationalists is sympathy with the theses of proven nationalists in the ranks of the Muslim nation and the promotion of their aims as the aims of the whole nation. As an argument for the foundation of some kind of Muslim state in this area they use serious untruths, for instance that the nationalists who were sentenced in the recent trial were "in fact only demanding greater freedom for the profession of their religious convictions," or, "Muslims are subjected to repression," and they even go so far as to mention concentration camps in which a million Muslims are kept. We should also add that some papers speak of a "policy of extermination of Muslims" "equal to" classic genocide, and figures are mentioned according to which "hundreds of thousands" of Muslims have already fallen victim to this genocide.

It is clear that such writings, including those in the KHYBER MAIL, do not rest on a single true fact, nor do they relate to the reality of the situation in which Muslims in Yugoslavia live. They forget that members of the Islamic faith were manipulated even during the time of the Ottoman empire, that they were in the same position during the time of the Austro-Hungarian empire and old Yugoslavia, and that it was only with the socialist revolution and national liberation struggle that they won their national rights. Through the revolution, believers gained the right, like members of other confessions, to practice freely their faith.

Religious instruction became a matter of the free decision of each believer, while in the postwar period more religious buildings were constructed than in the entire prewar period. It is also forgotten that Muslims in Yugoslavia, by actively participating in the revolution and national liberation struggle, themselves decided on a life of brotherhood, unity and fellowship with all

other nations and nationalities in our country, as the basic prerequisite for the existence of Yugoslavia and its development on socialist foundations.

The determination to protect and defend brotherhood and unity at all costs is the concern of all our nations and nationalities. For this reason no one should be surprised at our sensitivity to any attempts to spoil or disturb it in the name of the interests of a handful of nationalists, no matter to which nation or nationality they belong. The Muslim nationalists' trial reflects the legitimate right of this country to protect the basic values on which it rests. On the other hand, the demand and proclaimed goal of this group was the formation of an ethnically pure Bosnia-Hercegovina, which means the negation of the rights of members of other nations and nationalities to the land which is as much theirs as it is that of the Muslims and in which they all live as equals.

Returning once more to the aforementioned trial, it should not be forgotten that not all the evidence on the activities of the members of the convicted group was made public. Anything which could compromise certain countries with which Yugoslavia successfully cooperates in other fields went no further than the courtroom in the desire not to compromise these countries in front of the Yugoslav public or further afield. This is the only reason why part of the trial was closed to the public, OSLOBODJENJE says in conclusion.

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END